The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,471.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 1st March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		March.	
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Galle	8
" Carwar	2	" Negapatam	11
" Mangalore	3	" Madras	14
" Cannanore	4	" Coconada	16
" Calicut	4	" Vizagapatam	17
" Beypore	4	" Bimlipatam	17
" Cochin	5	" Gopalpore	18
" Tuticorin	6	Arrive Calcutta	20
" Colombo	7		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

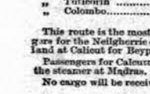
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Ras Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottiss, will be despatched on the 28th February, 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TIBER.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave	Bombay.....Saturday.	Leave	Cochin .....Friday.
"	Ratnagiry.....Sunday.	"	Beypore.....Saturday.
"	Malwan ..... "	"	Calicut ..... "
"	Vingorla ..... "	"	Tellicherry ..... "
"	Goa ..... Monday.	"	Cannanore..... "
"	Carwar ..... "	"	Mangalore..Sunday.
"	Compta ...Monday.	"	Carwar ..... "
"	Mangalore ..Tuesday.	"	Goa.....Tuesday.
"	Cannanore...Wednesday.	"	Vingorla..... "
"	Tellicherry..... "	"	Malwan..... "
"	Calicut ..... "	"	Ratnagherry..Wednesday
"	Beypore ..... "	Arrive	Bombay.....Thursday.
Arrive	Cochin.....Thursday.		

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kyngdon, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 21st February, 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Direct Service between Bombay and Trieste via Suez Canal.

THE new steamer APIS, 1,400 tons and 250 H. P., expected to arrive here about the 21st inst., will have quick despatch for TRIESTE. Cargo also taken for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa. For Freight, &c., apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents.

30 Meadow Street, 16th February 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

THE Steamer NUBIA, (2005 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL early in next month. For Freight apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th February 1870.

N. P.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payableat Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over two and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 28th February, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,400 tons, Captain Lafferre, to sail about the 20th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Fine A I Iron Ship "SIEVE DONARD has nearly engaged 40 Tons of her CARGO, will have quick despatch. She has been docked and cleaned her bottom For Freight apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

Captain Thomson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship Fleur de Lis.

7th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRAUNSTONE, from Liverpool, Captain Owens, are requested to despatch BOATS as soon as the ship arrives, or the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Captain Owens, Ship Braunstone.

Bombay, 18th February 1870.

Rs. 3 only.

GUIDE to CANDIDATES for the STAFF CORPS; by Captain Thoyts.

"A work indispensable to all Probationers studying for the Examination."

To be obtained at Messrs Thacker, Vining, & Co., Bombay.
" " Chesson and Woodhall, } Poona
" " Pell and Sons, }

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. H. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

	Requirements.	
4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2	" Unser Vests.	1 Maud.
2	" Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1	" Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1	" White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	{ Ladies' " White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	{ Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS. CAMBRIC.	{ Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
	{ Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses.....	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

Hosiers, Glovers, and General Warehousemen,

Apollo House. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late Earls Canning and Elgin; and Sir John Main Lawrence, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Earl Mayo, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts..... each..	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	{ Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbon, with Brass Screws—highly recommended }	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	10	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	10	to 0½
BADHAM'S	Wicker Hampers	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ..... per pair..	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	{ Falkland / Eglington }	{ Drab latest shape / Tall }	10 0
	Jerome		7 8
	Cantab		
	Isis	Drab	
	Derby	and	
	Worthing	Black	
	Brighton		
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	{ Falkland / Eglington }	{ The new shape / Extra quality }	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall ..... per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakespeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting / Shooting / Riding / Walking } { With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.

Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
do do chased	15	to 30
do do enamelled	16	to 30
Gold Sleeve Links	18	to 30
do Shirt Studs	14	to 30
do Collar Studs	8	to 10
do Scarf Ring	10	to 15
do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.

Damask Napkins of all sizes	
Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Apollo House. Indian Hosiers. Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies :—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green " " 19 "
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow " " 24 "

LEGGATT & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE UPON BUILDINGS and their contents, chargingly reduced rates on risks taken in the Elphinstone Circle.

They also issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 31st February 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

FIRST PERFORMANCE, TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY.

GRAND HIPPODROME AND OLYMPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

THE ANCIENT GAMES OF ROME AND GREECE REVIVED.

DARING AND DASHING FETES OF HORSEMANSHIP.

WONDERFUL TRAPIZONIANS.

ASTOUNDING GYMNASTS.

AMAZING ATHLETES.

CLASSIC ACROBATS.

AMUSING CLOWNS AND JESTERS, AND EXTRAORDINARY HORSES.

The following Artists, all new to India :

MADAME HENRIQUES,

The most daring Lady Equestrienne of the Period.

MR. FRANK STEBBIN,

THE RENOWNED VAULTER AND JESTER, with his Wonderful Children,

WILLIE AND FRANCIS,

Whose Combined Acrobatic Performances STANDS UNRIVALLED.

MR. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, THE GREAT HOROZONTOLITE VAULTER and DOUBLE SOMERSAULT THROWER.

THE LUPROIL BROTHERS, TRAPIZONIANS,

Celebrated for those Wonderful Performances on the high Trapeze.

JAMES CHALKER, CLOWN AND JESTER.

MR. ROBERT HILLIER, Equestrian, THE GREAT TWO-HORSE RIDER.

MR. GEORGE GETTINGILL, ATHLETE AND ACROBAT,

MR. E. WILSON, ATHLETE AND ACROBAT, AND A SPLENDID STUD OF TRAINED HORSES, All highly Educated, Including the Great Trick and Dancing Horse GREY LEG, Trained by Signor HILLIER, ASTLEY'S RENOWNED TRAINER.

This Grand Combination of Talent will appear under a new and SPACIOUS PAVILION, Brilliantly illuminated, comfortably seated, capable of seating three thousand persons.

Family Boxes and Reserved Seats can be engaged from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Box, containing five Chairs	Rs. 20
Reserved Seat in Box	" 5
Dress Circle	" 4
Stalls	" 2
Pit	" 1

Doors open 8-15; commencing at 9 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

Equestrian Director ..... Mr. FRANK STEBBIN.
Manager and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. H. HARVEY.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship OCTAVIA, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bisrow without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the remaining Assets of the Bank. Particulars can be ascertained at the Office, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERNARD NOWROJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

BOTTLED BEER, specially brewed for India by Jeffrey & Co., of the Heriot Brewery, Edinburgh. To be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, at Rs. 6-8 per dozen Quarts, and Rs. 3 per dozen Pints. LYON & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand	17 0	20 0
DUMPY Muster, " "	17 0	19 0
DAWSON'S Muster, " "	14 0	16 0

Fresh supplies, pronounced by smokers to be of "very superior quality," on sale.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company, No. 140, Dongree Colee Street, up to 5 o'clock P.M. of TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, for the erection of a Godown for the above Press, on Carnac Bunder. Plans, &c., of the same will be seen at the Office of the Company.

The Directors are not bound to accept lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

JUBBULPORE EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTENSION of the Railway between BHEER and SOHAGPORE will be OPENED for Passenger Traffic on and after TUESDAY, 8th March, and that the extension through Sohagpore to Jubbulpore will be the extension through Sohagpore to Jubbulpore will be opened for Passenger Traffic on and after FRIDAY, 1st April.

From that date the arrangements for through booking of Passengers who will travel in through carriages between the principal Stations on the G. I. P. and East Indian Railways will come into force.

The times of Trains and further particulars as to the through booking and other arrangements will shortly be published.

The Fares and all information can be obtained of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

JUBBULPORE EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY the 8th March next, the EXTENSION from SOHAGPORE to JUBBULPORE will be OPENED for Goods Traffic only, and from that date the arrangements which have been made for the through Booking and Invoicing of Goods and Merchandize Traffic of all descriptions between all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. and East Indian Railways will come into force.

The rates and all information can be obtained from the undersigned

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED BY S. S. SUMATRA.

	Rs.	a
Life in London, by Tom and Jerry	4	12
Manual of Qualitative Analysis, by Galloway	3	12
Anglican Adventures of Captain Mars	13	4
Barnum's Struggles and Triumphs	6	12
The Bible in India, by Jacolliot	5	12
Six Sisters of the Valley	1	4
Lord Falconberg's Heir	1	4
The Clockmaker, by Sam Slick	3	12
Campin's Practical Use of Machinery	2	12
Photographer's Annual for 1870	0	12
Hughes on the Prostrate Gland	2	0
Culley's Practical Telegraphy (new edition)	8	0
Ogle's Manual of Pharmacy	1	12
Mrs. Stowe's History of the Byron Controversy	2	4
About's Le Fellah	2	4
Cherbuliez's Le roman d'une Honnete Femme	2	4
Sinclair's Concertina Instructor	0	6
New Cavalry Regulations for 1869	2	0
The Engineers' Field Book, by Haskoll	9	0
Astronomy without Mathematics, by E B Denison	3	0
The Year Book of Facts for 1869	3	2
Baker on Long-span Railway Bridges	2	2
A Guide to Profitable Gardening, by Shirly Hibberd	2	12
Personal Recollections of English Engineers	9	0
Mechanical Dentistry, by Richardson	11	4
The Book of Landed Estate, by Brown	13	0
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1869	4	12
The Ocean World, by Louis Figuier	10	0

Bombay, 21st February 1870. Chesson & Woodhall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO NIGHT!!!

TUESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1870,

GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. H. RICHARDSON,

THE ACCOMPLISHED ACTRESS AND VOCALIST, WHO WILL APPEAR AS JOSEPHINE,

In John Baldwin Buckstone, Esq.'s Charming Musical Drama of THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,

ALSO AS MRS. SOUTHDOWN,

In Tom Taylor, Esq.'s popular Farce, entitled, TO OBLIGE BENSON.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to the Musical Drama, entitled,

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Duke of Grandtete	Mr. W. South.
Sea ade	Mr. H. Richardson.
Pumpernickel	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Gilliot	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Notary	Mr. S. Herberte.
Bernard	Mr. O. Dearing.
Pierre	Mr. Cull.
Duchess	Miss Fanny Wiseman.
Marchioness	Miss Waddy Deering.
JOSEPHINE	Mrs. H. RICHARDSON.

Act 1.

Synopsis of Music incidental to the Piece.

Dust—Josephine and Scalade, "Midst the roar of the Cannon"	Donizetti.
Aria—Josephine, "Ask me not Why"	do.
Song and Chorus—Josephine, Scalade, and full strength of the Company	do.

Act 2.

Song—Josephine, "Salut de France"	Donizetti.
Ballad— Do. "Ever of Thee"	Linley
Chorus and Finale—"Rataplan"	Douizetti.

The whole produced under the direction of Mr. Zelman.

To conclude with, for the first time this season, the popular Farce, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled,

TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Mr. Benson (a Barrister)	Mr. W. South.
Mr. Trotter Southdown (his Friend)	Mr. H Richardson.
Mr Meredith (articled Pupil to Mr. Benson)	Mr F. H. Pollock
Mrs. Benson	Miss Waddy Deering.
Mrs. SOUTHDOWN	Mrs. H. RICHARDSON.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23rd, DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS, IN ONE OF THEIR UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENTS.

NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 1s in the £ sterling, will be paid on and after 1st March.

WILL STEEL,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator

19 Rampart Row, 21st February 1870.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of the WURKULLAY BARRIER CANAL. There are two brick tunnels in lengths of 300 and 700 yards respectively. The open cuttings leading up to them consist of 4 sections, respectively 1½, 1, ½, ¼ miles in length, with an extreme depth of 60 and a mean of 20 feet. The cubic contents being 1½ million yards more or less

Contractors competent and willing to tender for the whole or any part of the work can obtain further information by applying to the Chief Engineer, Travancore.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD.—Whereas the following Letters of Advice from the Chief Engineer's Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to the Storekeeper's Department of the same Company, that is to say :—

Letter No. 2,486 dated 13th April 1869,
Letter No. 4,283 dated 21st June 1869,
Letter No. 5, 66 dated 3rd August 1869,

have been fraudulently altered in the following particulars :—

In the Letter No. 2,486 the figures 55 have been altered to "550." In the Letter No. 4,283 the figures 38 have been altered to "138." In the Letter No. 3,266, the figures 85 have been altered to "850."

And whereas the following Bills for Sleepers have been fraudulently altered, that is to say :—

In the Bill No. 135 of 5th April 1869, figures 55 have been altered to 550. In the Bill No. 339 of 18th June 1869, figures 38 have been altered to 88. In the Bill No 32 of 2nd August 1869, figures 85 have been altered to 850. In the Bill No. 56 of 24th August 1869, figures 52 have been altered to 520.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Reward will be PAID by the undersigned, Vundravundass Purshotumdass, one of the Executors of the late Cullianjee Sewjee, Esq., to whomsoever shall give such information as shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the offender in all or any one or more of the foregoing instances.

VUNDRAVUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS.

Bombay, 12th February 1870.

A FLOWER, FRUIT, and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held at the VICTORIA GARDENS between the 9th and 15th of MARCH next.

The following Prizes will be awarded :—

FOR FLOWERS.

1	For the best collection of Roses in pot (not less than six varieties)	... ...	Rs. 25
2	Ditto ditto	cut Roses	20
3	For the best collection of Caladiums in pot (not less than fifteen varieties)	... ...	50
4	Ditto ditto	second best	25
5	For the best collection of Exotics introduced during the last four years by Exhibition	... ...	50
6	For the best collection of Ferns raised by Exhibitors	...	30
7	Ditto second best ditto		20
8	For the best collection of Orchids raised by Exhibitors	...	50
9	For the best collection of Naturalized Exotics	... ...	50
10	For the best collection of Jungle Flowers	... ...	50
11	For the best collection of Geraniums	... ...	25
12	Ditto Ditto Begonias	... ...	25
13	Ditto Ditto Chrysanthemums	... ...	25
14	Ditto Ditto Phloxes	... ...	25
15	Ditto Ditto Petunias	... ...	25
16	Ditto Ditto Verbenas	... ...	25
17	For the best show of Mignonette	... ...	25
18	For the best collection of common Bombay Flowers in pot (not less than fifty pots)	... ...	100
19	For the second best do. do.	... ...	50
20	For the best collection of Evergreens in tubs (not less than fifty tubs)	... ...	50
21	For the best Bouquet of cut Flowers	... ...	25
22	Ditto ditto second best	... ...	15

The Prizes for Fruit and Vegetables will be published hereafter.

Applications for space to be made to the Secretary, at the Town Hall, not later than the 1st of March next.

Forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned.

Exhibitors will not be charged any fee for Exhibiting.

The names of the Judges will be hereafter published.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1870.

No. 145.

FORT WILLIAM.
HOME DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC.
The 11th January 1870.

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement :—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1. The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea, or China grass, is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2. The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3. The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a cost not exceeding £15 per ton, including all allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable and cheap; and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4. To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5. Rewards of moder

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank on 19th February 1870.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,06,0.922
Deposits at Head Office	2,88, 9,031
Deposits at Branches	15,38,701
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,84,613
Reserve	2,92,933
Un-drawn Cash Credits	5,92,432
	Rs. 4,99,63,656

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	29,25,359
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	14,64,029
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	25,38,225
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	35,32,886
Dead Stock	4,70,070
Less written off	20,000 4,50,070
Stamps	1,378
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	9,16,077
Overdrafts	10,943
Government Reserve, Cash	60,20,922
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,74,83 043
Do. do. at Branches	81,56,890
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	70,33,134
	Rs. 4,99,63,656

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 10s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—57 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on February 19.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29.9	inches.
Temperature of the Air	68·6	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·0	,,
Dew Point	63·5	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·840	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	85·3	,,
Minimum do. do.	68·3	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind N, NE, NW, NNW, N.		
Movement in 24 hours	259	miles.

CALCUTTA.—16TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day—

In Government Securities: —

4 per cents, several lots, at Rs. 95-6 or 4-10 discount for cash.

Public Works 5 per cents., at Rs. 103-4.

5 per cents. of 1·56-57, at Rs. 108-0.

5½ per cents. a large amount, at Rs. 11-7-14.

15 years' Debentures, two batches, at Rs. 108-6.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,465 and 1,468.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 135 and 136½.

—Bank of Calcutta, Limited. At the meeting of shareholders this afternoon, the Directors' Report was adopted and accounts passed, a dividend of Rs. 2 per cent for the half-year was declared, which with the 3 per cent previously paid, make 5 per cent for the first-year. Four of the Directors and Auditors were re-elected.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 21.

Greume, Major, 104th Regiment, from leave, from England.
Crocker, Surgeon, 4th Infantry, on duty, from England.
Lacy, Lieutenant-Colonel, 86th Regiment, to join, from England.
Brown, Colonel, Madras Cavalry, on duty, from England.
Barter, Lieutenant, 1-2nd Queen's, on leave, from Sattara.
Irwin, Captain, 1-41th Regiment, to join, from Morar.
Graham, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Horne, Captain, Bengal Infantry, from leave, from England.
Cunningham, Lieutenant, Jacob Rifles, to join, from England.
Western, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
Hooper, Lieutenant, Madras Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Grey, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Nusseerabad.
Maitland, Colonel, Bengal Army, on medical certificate, from Jubbulpore.
Harrison, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Owen, Lieutenant, Commandant Aden Troops, on duty, from Scroor.
Hassard, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Melville, Major, 19th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
Redy, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Steele, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on sick leave, to England.
Loughead, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on sick leave, to England.
Whittaker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Declalee.
Sewell, Captain, 105th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Blakeley, Captain, 1-3rd Regiment, on duty, to England.
Singleton, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, to England.
Baillie, Lieutenant, 1-3rd Regiment, on duty, to England.
Papillon, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to England.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to England.
Macgregor, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to England.
Moorhead, Surgeon Major, 26th Cameronians, on sick leave, to England.
Hoa'y, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Murray, Assistant-Surgeon, 93rd Highlanders, on duty, to England
Tabuteau, Captain, 93rd Highlanders, on duty, to England.
Maxwell, Ensign, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, on sick leave, to England.
Clark, Captain, 10th Hussars, to join, to England.
Thomson, Paymaster, 102nd Fusiliers, on duty, to England.
Walters, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Pearse, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Greeme, Major, 104th Regiment, on duty, to Newsherra.
Adams, Colonel, 13th Regiment, on leave, to Surat.
Gillis, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on medical certificate, to England.
Owen, Lieutenant, Commandant Aden Troops, on duty, to Aden.
Barter, Lieutenant, 1-2nd Queen's, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Davis, Major, 2nd Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.
Currie, Captain, 79th Highlanders, to join, to Kamptee.
Dunsterville, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Kurrachee.
LeCocq, Captain, Bengal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Boulter, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Phayre, Colonel, Political Superintendent, to join, to Jacobabad
Macaulay, Major, 32nd Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th February 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

104th Foot.—Ensign John Liptrott to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt, app ointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Native Infantry.—Captain H. F. Woodcock, Quartermaster, is permitted to retain that appointment, on his promotion to Captain. Dated 28th January 1870.

25th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. V. Hunt, 104th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Beatty, deceased. Dated 29th January 1870.

Captain A. G. Hartshorne, General List, Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 41st Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain F. W. Crohan, General List, Infantry, is transferred from the 9th to the 22nd Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain R. F. Angelo, Staff Corps, lately employed in the Department of Public Works, is attached to the 43rd Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain A. T. Davis, General List, Infantry, whose services have been recently placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is posted to do duty with the 3rd Goorkha Regiment.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustanee on the 3rd ultimo :—Ensign E. A. E. Wylly, 109th Foot.

AIDES-DE-CAMPS.

It is notified for information and guidance that applications for the services of an officer for appointment as Aide-de-Camp, whose corps is not on the Indian establishment, must be transmitted through the regular channel to the Adjutant General in India, for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and transmission home through the Supreme Government.

FENCING.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that regiments of British Cavalry in India, changing stations, shall retain their supply of Fencing material, as enumerated in the list given in G. O. No. 235 of 1869, with the exception of the first item, viz. Prince Swords, (not Wilkinson), which shall be returned to the Barrack Department, for issue to incoming regiments.

WING SUBALTERNS.

The following extract from a letter, dated the 22nd January 1870, from the Government of India in the Military department, is published for general information :—

Para. 2. "It was never contemplated that the appointmen of Wing Subaltern should ordinarily be held by officers of the rank of Captain, and it has only been allowed because it has been deemed preferable to dispose of unemployed Captains in this manner, than to leave them entirely without duty when no appointments suitable to their rank are available. They should, however, vacate when proceeding on furlough or on leave other than privilege leave.

RECREATION LEAVE.

With reference to the orders marginally noted [Military Regulations, section XLV, para 54, G. O. No. 22 of 1866.] the Commander-in-Chief has the satisfaction of notifying that Government has been pleased to remove the restriction compelling officers to pass their recreation leave within the districts in which they are serving. Officers are now permitted to go where they like on such leave within Presidency limits. Extension of district leave beyond the limit allowed for such leave (10 days) is inadmissible; and if further absence be required, the whole must be converted into privilege or general leave. Officers availing themselves of the concession now made must observe strictly the regulations regarding reports of arrival at, and departure from, all military stations.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the accoutrements issued to British regiments detailed below, which are now made of black Japan leather, will, as soon as existing stock is exhausted, be supplied of ordinary black leather, Cavalry pouches excepted.

Accoutrements which will hereafter be of ordinary black leather.

For Pipers of Highland regiments—
Belts, shoulder.
For Schoolmasters—
Belts, waist, with carriages.
Knots, sword.
For Staff Sergeants and Bandmasters of Rifle Regiments—
Belts, waist, with carriages.
Knots, sword.

The following, at present of black Japan, will be of buff leather :—

Pouches, Cavalry, for all ranks.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 16)

Mr. A. B. Falcon to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. LeP. Robinson, or until further orders.

Mr. N. S. Alexander to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. E. Lowis, or until further orders.

Mr. R. D Hime to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, in the second grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. D. Lockwood, or until further orders.

The Reverend C. E. Wheeler to be Chaplain of Patna, with effect from the 1st January 1870.

Mr. H. W. Alexander, Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, is allowed furlough for a period of seventeen months, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 1st April next.

The Rev. rend T. D Gray, M.A, to be Chaplain of St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, with effect from the 14th Feb.

Mr W. J. Heschel to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. A. Abercrombie.

Mr D. R. Lyall to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dacca.

Mr. R. F. Remount to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, and to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District, until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Stevens to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Noddea, in the second grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I., or until further orders.

Mr. D. M. Barbour to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Shahabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. B. Garrett, or until further orders.

Mr. E. D. Lockwood, Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, is allowed furlough for a period of two years, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to embark from Bombay.

Lord H. Urick Browne, Commissioner of Chittagong, for three months, from the 3rd March or subsequent date.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Victor	Cedergvist	Sweden, Aug 23.
	G. R. Moele	Duck	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
	Juanita	Atkins	Sunderland, Oct 20.
21	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Wood	Persian Gulf.
	Glenlyon	McIntre	Liverpool, Oct. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Woosung	Burner	Liverpool.
	Tilly (s)	Hanna	Malabar Coast.
	H. M. S Malabar	Rich	Aden and Suez.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Gos.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guimber	Bhownugur
	Abyssina (s)	Day	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Index, Korr, to Coromandel Coast.
Ship Summer Cloud, Watson, to Madras.
Ship Muscat Merchant, Ward, to Calcutta.
Ship Waterloo, Salmon, to Calcutta via Madras.

The ship Timour, to Boston, began to load yesterday.

HOOGLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.				
15	Nopal	Battistine	Marseilles, Oct 10
	Rutlandshire	Chivers	Liverpool, Oct 21
16	Attila	Green	Bombay, Jan 10
	Evelyn	Boag	Liverpool, Oct 21

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
15	Buckinghamshire	—	—
	Nusseur Mujeed	—	—
	Pericles	—	—
16	M'clean (s)	—	—
	Malabar	—	—
	Jane Bell	—	—

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
16	Oriental (s)	Irvine	Calcutta

DEPARTURE.

Beaconsfield.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOFFATT—February 21st, at Hornby Row, Fort, the wife of Mr. John Moffatt, Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HORTON—January 18th, in the Red Sea, Mr. J. W. Horton, Inspector of Police.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

STANSFELD—February 17th, at Alipore, the wife of Captain H. H. Stansfeld, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PHILIPE—CHURCHWARD—February 14th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. John Stephenson, M.A., George William de Rhé, eldest son of William de Rhé Philipe, Esq., Assistant Judge Advocate General, Bengal Army, to Annie Mary, eldest daughter of G. J. Simmons, Esq., and widow of the late Captain William Churchward, I. G. S. N. C.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BOYS—February 12th, at Baraitch, Oudh, the wife of Henry Scott Boys, B.C.S., of a son.

WILLIAMS—February 14th, at Camp Bhopah, Moozuffurnuggur District, the wife of Walter Williams, Esq., Superintendent of Police, of a daughter, still-born.

MORRIS—February 14th, Jhelum, the wife of Lieutenant G. T. Morris, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, of a son, who survived his birth only a few minutes.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—February 13th, at Lukhimpore, Oudh, after a few days' illness, John Walker Anderson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society will be held in the Free Church, Esplanade, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.

G. R. WILSON, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The usual CONVERSAZIONE will NOT BE HELD on WEDNESDAY, but there will be a CHORAL PRACTICE instead in the Town Hall, at 5½ P.M.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1870.

IF, as we are told, no one doubts the wisdom of the policy of neutralization on our north and north-western frontier, we must be classed among the nobodies to whom reference has been made. Perhaps it may be deemed impertinent to ask what is neutralization of territory in Asia, and what is the value of the policy? In Europe a policy of neutralization is intelligible and practicable. The Great Powers, assembled in Congress or Conference, as the case may be, bind themselves to regard certain kingdoms or states as neutral ground in the event of war, and they, or some of them, go so far as to guarantee the integrity of a territory and independence of the Government. Belgium is a neutral state under a guarantee from certain of the Great Powers. Switzerland is a neutral state depending on stipulations in the Treaty of Vienna. Luxembourg is neutral, but not guaranteed. Now the two first are not relieved from the duty of maintaining armed forces which are intended to secure respect for their neutrality and aid any Power which may strike in to vindicate its infraction. These states were made neutral by solemn covenants in order to prevent a general scramble for their possession. It was not so much that some states were afraid of others, as that they all desired or professed the desire to avoid a contest. But we have never heard that they received aid in money or arms, except in the case of the Netherlands kingdom, as originally founded, when out of the fine inflicted on France fortresses were built which have now been dismantled. The policy of neutralization in Europe, therefore, is a clear and distinct thing and has a special value; but even there, under certain circumstances, it is doubtful how far it would be respected. The Allies in 1815 did not respect the neutrality of Switzerland. Coming to Asia we see at once what a different thing is this so-called neutralization of territory. In the first place it rests—if it exist at all—upon no convention or treaty; it is secured by no guarantee; it reposes upon a conversation and, perhaps, general phrases in diplomatic despatches, such as professions of good-will and declarations of a wish to refrain from aggression. But there is a more striking difference than this. If Afghanistan is neutral, for instance, its neutrality is unique, for the boasted policy, said to have been inaugurated at Umballa, began by lending aid and comfort to the neutral ally. The ruler of the so-called neutral state made a long journey to see a powerful friend, and went back loaded with gifts and friendly assurances. How can Afghanistan be said to be neutral when she receives money and arms and strong moral support? The neutrality is here one-sided. That many benefits have accrued from the policy begun by Sir John Lawrence and continued by Lord Mayo is indubitable; yet they flowed not from a policy of neutralization but one of aid and comfort. As regards Eastern Turkistan we have yet to learn what will be done. It is said that Mr. Forsyth has obtained a pledge from the Russians that they will not cross the Thian Shan mountains, in other words that they will be satisfied with possession of the route to Kashgar. What is the worth of a pledge of that sort; how far is it likely to be binding; and how can what we may call a policy of forbearance be properly characterized as a policy of neutralization? The whole thing is a makeshift reposing on a delusion.

Why not speak out and say, what is the truth, that certain advisers of the British Government desire to maintain intact a huge borderland intervening between the British and the Russian outposts. That is what we call neutralization, and we begin to accomplish our desire by giving powerful help to one of the rulers of the intervening space. We wish to make the border tribes and peoples friends of ours, and we call it neutralization, as if that altered the fact. We do not want to eat them up, and we try to make ourselves believe that Russia does not want to eat them up by using a phrase. It would be a sign of great weakness to strive for the real neutralization of the borderlands; it is a sign of self-deception when we talk of a policy of neutralization and initiate a policy of alliances more or less close. The policy of friendly relations intended and calculated to keep these people on our side, by proving that they need fear no aggression and may look for reasonable aid from us, is the true policy, and that is the so-called Umballa policy, if what was done there had any meaning. The value of neutralization in Asia is *nil*; the talk about it only likely to beget the notion that we are alarmed, know our weakness, and are apprehensive for the future.

There is one touchstone of the worth of a policy of neutralization. Let us suppose that the border was really rendered neutral, that is, diplomatically safe alike from the aggressions of England and Russia. Let us further suppose that a quarrel arose in Europe, that war followed, and that Russia saw an opportunity for advancing towards the accomplishment of her cherished ambition. What then would be the worth of the neutralization of the Central Asian border? It would be worthless. But, if we secured the friendship of the border peoples, and a similar conjuncture arose, then we should neutralize the power of Russia in Central Asia, whereas, on the other supposition, she would threaten ours. In any event the boldest and frankest course is the best; when we do not mean neutralization, we should not say that we do; moreover, it ought to be plain by this time that we cannot maintain our empire by crying out for the forbearance and appealing to the generosity of an aggressive power.

THE 20th Hussars marched from Lahore on the 14th en route to Umballa, which station they will reach on the 4th proximo.

SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE, who has been making antiquarian researches in the north of India, is expected to produce an exhaustive work on Budhism.

MR. PATRICK MACFADYEN, chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed an additional member of the Council of Fort Saint George for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the payment to Messrs. Nelson and Burrows of Rupees 1,400 and Rupees 1,000, respectively, as rewards to which these gentlemen are entitled on passing the honours and high proficiency tests in the Tamil language.

THE Governor General is expected to leave Calcutta immediately after the financial statement has been made, in the last week of March, and it is said His Excellency will make a rapid visit to Peshawur and look at the frontier before going to Simla.

THE result of Sir Rutherford Alcock's conferences with the Government of India on the increase in the opium duty is stated to have been a resolution to postpone action till the new Convention has been received from home. Meanwhile Government are considering the measures to be adopted in the probable event of the Convention being approved of by the Cabinet.

OUR readers will have observed that Colonel Strachey has been permitted by the Supreme Legislative Council to withdraw his motion for leave to introduce a bill to regulate the weights and measures of British India. The reasons not given, but is presumed to be some necessity for further consultation with the Home authorities to be held by Colonel Strachey on his approaching visit to England.

THE "N. W. P. Gazette" contains an appeal from the committee for promoting the foundation of a College and University at Allahabad to the nobility and gentry of these and neighbouring provinces for donations. The intention is to found in the first instance only a college, but it is hoped that the University of Calcutta will delegate to a Board of Examiners at Allahabad authority to examine for the University degrees.

AN "eminent mercantile firm" in Calcutta has sent the "Englishman" the following extract from a home letter :—"Business in France has become completely paralysed, and the country is in a most excited state, evidently much nearer a revolution than at any time since 1847. No doubt any attempts at a rising would be speedily put down, but the suspense, so far as business is concerned, is almost as bad as the certainty."

THE President of the Institution of Civil Engineers has acknowledged, in an exceedingly curt manner, the explanation given by the Government of India with reference to its notification prohibiting the receipt of commission by all persons employed in the Public Works Department. This is all that Mr. Vignoles deigns to say upon the subject :—

19th January, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that Colonel Strachey's letter of the 29th of November 1869, with 'Circular No. 84, Public Works,' was laid before the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers at a meeting held yesterday.

I have been requested by the Council to acknowledge on their behalf the assurance conveyed in Colonel Strachey's letter, "that nothing had been further from the intention of the Governor-General in Council than to impute unworthy practices to the profession," and that "His Excellency in Council most fully accepts the declaration made by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers of the principles which are recognised by the profession in relation to the payments they receive for their services."—I have the honour to be, &c.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

THE Nagpore paper asserts, "on most reliable authority," that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of Sir Henry Durand as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. We shall not be surprised to find this intimation confirmed.

RAIL TO CALCUTTA.

AN intimation will be found in our advertisement columns that the through passenger traffic on the G. I. P. and East Indian Railways will commence on the 1st of April. There are to be through carriages used, we are glad to see. For goods traffic the line will be opened on the 8th of March.

THE GREAT EASTERN'S PROGRESS.

APPENDED is yesterday's report :—

"Noon, 21st February.

"Latitude, 15 deg 37 min. N.

"Longitude, 58 deg. 21 min. E.

"All going on well."

The longitude at noon the previous day was 60 deg. 33 min. Yesterday, we find by consulting the map, the Great Eastern was rather more than half way to Aden.

MR. RIVETT CARNAC.

ACCORDING to the "Central India Times" Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner in the Central Provinces and the Berars, has been selected as the first incumbent of the new office of Secretary to Government in the departments of Agriculture and Commerce, now about to be created; and the confirmation of his appointment at present rests with the Secretary of State for India, to whom he has been strongly recommended by the Governor General.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

IT appears to be definitively settled that the Duke of Edinburgh will not return to Calcutta. H. R. H. will proceed from the Central Provinces to Madras, where he will resume the command of the Galatea.

The Prince arrived at Dehra on February 14th at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, stayed at Dehra during the night, and went up to have a look at Mussoorie the following morning. We further learn that he arrived at Lucknow by train from Cawnpore last Thursday evening at half-past five o'clock.

There was of course a ball at Lahore in honour of the Duke. One ball is like another, and a prince dances much like other men; but some of our readers may like to know that H. R. H. distinguished himself in a Highland Reel, in which three other couples besides him and his partner were adventurous enough to join.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 10TH FEB.

Mr. Dowse has been appointed Solicitor General for Ireland.

FUNERAL OF MR. PEABODY.

Advices from America state that Mr. Peabody was buried yesterday. H. R. H. Prince Arthur was present at the funeral.

FRANCE.

Attempts to erect barricades were repeated yesterday in Paris, but were prevented by the police and the citizens. There was no fighting, and the disturbances are considered over.

The Editorial staff of the "Marseillaise" have been arrested. A slight demonstration took place at Marseilles.

The Empress Eugenie is indisposed.

OBITUARY.

In the obituary of the week appear the names of Sir William Colebrook, and Sir William Gordon, who cut his own throat and died from the effects.

LONDON, 11TH FEB.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that the Nawab of Bengal has presented a petition to the Secretary of State for India, relative to the expenditure incurred during his minority by Colonel Torrens. The petition has been referred to the Governor General of India, who will report to the Secretary of State.

The Nawab intends to proceed by petition to the right to recover on account of an alleged treaty his claim against the East India Company and the present Indian Government.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BANKS.

LONDON, 12TH FEB.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff, in replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, said that recent events had made the relations of Government with the Presidency Banks more anomalous and unsatisfactory. He added that Government were considering the question of withdrawal from their present position. The shareholders had asked the opinion of the Government of India as to the most advantageous way in which this might be effected for all parties.

Mr. Grant Duff, in replying to Mr. Nicholson, said that Mr. Samuel Brown was actually examining the position of the Bombay Military Fund. He added that a report would be ready shortly.

Mr. Dowse has been elected a member of Parliament for Londonderry, by a majority of 95 over Mr. Baxter.

Mr. Beresford has been elected for Southwark by a majority of 200, defeating Mr. Odger.—Sir Sydney Waterlow retired from the contest.

Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill is generally approved of.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, in opening the German Parliament, laid stress upon the solidity of the relations of Prussia with South Germany.

FRANCE.

Sniorus reating (?serious rioting has taken place in Paris.)

The Emperor, upon the proposal of M. Ollivier, has abrogated the decree of the 15th August 1851.

LONDON, 16TH FEB. AFTERNOON.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

Exchange on India, 60 days, 1s. 11½d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India, £352,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £35,000 to Madras.

The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. receive 25 per cent. above in full.

LONDON, 17TH FEB.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 17th February show the following results :—

Reserve of notes £11,250,000..Inc. £2,50,000.
Bills descounted £17,750,000...Dec. £6,25,000.
Cash ..... £19,750,000...Inc. £1,25,000.

A CHANCE FOR SHIKAREES.

A CORRESPONDENT tells us that a very large tiger, a man-eater, has made his appearance near the village of Goregaum, and that a woman from Andearee was carried off by him one day last week. Further particulars are to be had from the patel and villagers of Andearee. Andearee station is eleven miles from Bombay on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

EXTRACT from Division Orders by the Major General Commanding Poona Division of the Army :—

Poona, 19th February, 1870.

The Brigadier General Commanding Poona Brigade will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements for a salute and guard of honor on the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Poona, on Monday next; the exact time of His Excellency's arrival will be communicated hereafter.

The subjoined extract of a communication from Army head quarters is published for general information :

"His Excellency's stay in Poona will be a short one, and he does not wish for any official visits during the time he remains here."

SIR SALAR JUNG, K.C.S.I.

SIR SALAR JUNG paid a visit on Sunday night to H. H. Aga Khan at his residence in Love Lane, Mazagon, and was received and entertained with great honour. Love Lane and H. H.'s residence were illuminated in honour of the distinguished visitor. On the same day Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and several native merchants visited Sir Salar at his temporary residence at Girgaum. He had a long conversation with the Parsee baronet.

Yesterday Sir Salar paid a visit to H. M. S. Forte, the flagship of the East India Squadron, and was received with a salute on the occasion and conducted round the ship.

In the evening a party was given to him by the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon at Byculla, to which His Excellency the Governor and others of the élite of Bombay were invited. In the course of the day he visited several native institutions in company with Dr. Bhau Dajee.

We learn that Sir Salar leaves Bombay to-day by special train on his way to the Berars.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian troop-ship Malabar sailed yesterday afternoon for Suez with the 102nd Foot from Bengal and with invalids and time-expired men from this and the Bengal Presidency. The following are the names, of the officers :—

Colonel Raikes, C.B., 102nd Foot.
Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Moorhead, 26th Foot.
Surgeon Major Smyth, 102nd Foot.
Major Craigie, and Mrs. Craigie, 19th Hussars.
Captain Clarke, and Mrs. Clarke, 19th Hussars.
Captain Harcourt, and Mrs. Harcourt, 102nd Foot.
Captain Sewell, and Mrs. Sewell, 105th Foot.
Captain Hornsby, 102nd Foot.
Captain Beaumont, 102nd Foot.
Captain Tabuteau, and Mrs. Tabuteau, 93rd Foot.
Captain Blaksley, and Mrs. Blaksley, 3rd Foot.
Captain Walters, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Haynes, and Mrs. Haynes, 93rd Foot.
Captain Duncan, and Mrs. Duncan, 102nd Foot.
Assistant Surgeon, and Mrs. Tyrrell, 102nd Foot.
Captain Cleland, 102nd Foot.
Captain Chapman, and Mrs. Chapman, 19th Hussars.
Captain Singleton, 92nd Foot.
Lieutenant Parry, 102nd Foot.
Lieutenant Stevens, and Mrs. Stevens, 102nd Foot.
Lieutenant Baillie, 3rd Foot.
Lieutenant Rogers, 102nd Foot.
Lieutenant and Mrs. Tremenhere, 102nd Foot.
Riding-master Couch, and Mrs. Couch, 19th Hussars.
Quartermaster Moore, and Mrs. Moore, 102nd Foot.
Lieutenant Owen, (Aden) Poona Horse.
Lieutenant Beasley, and Mrs. Beasley, 102nd Foot.
Assistant-Surgeon Kirkwood, 102nd Foot.
Assistant-Surgeon Doake, Medical Staff.
Assistant-Surgeon Murray, 93rd Foot.
Lieutenant Popillion, 92nd Foot.
Lieutenant Blair, and Mrs. Blair, 102nd Foot.
Lieutenant Healy, and Mrs. Healy, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant Carr, 102nd Foot.
Assistant Surgeon Steele, Medical Staff.
Assistant Surgeon Longbeed, Medical Staff.
Lieutenant Gillis, and Mrs. Gillis, P. W. D.
Veterinary Surgeon and Mrs. Walker, R. H. A.
Lieutenant Gordon, 79th Foot.
Veterinary Surgeon and Mrs. Boulter, R. H. A.
Lieutenant McGregor, 92nd Foot.
Lieutenant Turner, 102nd Foot.
Lieutenant Trotter, 93rd Foot.
Lieutenant McCaskill, 102nd Foot.
Paymaster Thomson, 102nd Foot.
Ensign Hornsby, 102nd Foot.
Ensign Maxwell, 3rd Rifle Brigade.
Ensign Craig, 102nd Foot.

THE MEEAN MEER EXHIBITION.

THE 1st battalion 11th Regiment has, we observe, taken off the prize of Rs. 500 offered by the Meean Meer Exhibition for the best general collection of articles exhibited by any one regiment. The three prizes of Rs. 250 each offered for the best collection from each arm of the service respectively were awarded as follows :—Cavalry prize, 7th Hussars; Infantry prize, the 109th Regiment; the Artillery prize being divided equally between C-A. and B-E. Royal Horse Artillery and the E-16th and E-Head Quarters Staff 24th Brigade Royal Artillery. Captain James of the Bombay Staff Corps, was awarded Lord Mayo's prize of Rs. 400, and Private Witte, of the 109th Regiment, the prize of Rs. 200, for the two best paintings in oil or water colour.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE Rajah of Mundi (in the Punjab) has published the following rules for the preservation of game in his territory :—

"(1).—That no winged game is to be shot from 15th April to 1st October.

(2).—That during the winter months, no one can shoot without paying for a license, with the exception of a few of the rajah's private servants, whose names are registered and to whom a license has been granted free.

(3.)—The license is fixed at Rs. 3 for the shooting season, payable in advance.

(4).—Strict orders against the snaring of birds have been issued by the rajah, and special precautions taken that game birds be not ensnared in nets laid for the capture of hawks."

BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the New Bank of Bombay was opened at Ahmedabad last week.

WE understand that Col. M. K. Kennedy, R.E., Secretary in the Public Works and Railway Departments, is likely to be appointed a member of the local Legislative Council, in room of the Hon'ble Col. W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.

RAO OF CUTCH.—The large bungalow at Mahaluxmee, "Dareea Mahal," belonging to Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, has been rented for His Highness the Rao of Cutch, who is expected here at the beginning of next month.

THEFT.—Yesterday Govind Cundajee, a cart-driver appeared before the Chief Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, and obtained an apprehension warrant against a servant of his named Anajee Luxmon, for the theft of a cart and bullocks, value Rs. 130.

THE third lecture of the season in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institute will be delivered in the Town Hall on Monday next, the 28th instant, at 8 P. M., by Mr. Robert Knight, on the following subject :—"Fiscal Science in India as illustrated by the Income Tax."

THE LATE MAMLUTDAR OF AKULKOTE.—We understand that Government has ordered the dismissal of Ramchunder Mooreshwer, late Mamlutdar of Akulkote, for misappropriation of Government money, and has pronounced him ineligible for Government employ in any capacity in future.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—We have reason to believe that shipmasters and others interested in the forthcoming regatta of the Bombay Yacht Club, and who may wish to correspond with either of the joint honorary secretaries, are at a loss through not knowing the address of either of these gentlemen. We may therefore mention that entries (by letter) may be addressed to the care of the Superintendent of Marine, H. M.'s Dockyard.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Churney road on the body of Soobhadra, woman. On Sunday morning at two o'clock, a Hindoo heard a splash in the water of a well, as if something heavy had fallen in. He went to the well and saw an iron bucket lying by the side of it. He raised an alarm, several people came to the spot, and deceased was taken out by means of a drag. Verdict—Accidental death from drowning in a well.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at Pinjrapole touching the death of one Buldeo. Deceased was a mendicant and lived in the Pinjrapole dhurumsalla. He was in the habit of eating opium and smoking ganja. On Sunday evening an inmate of the asylum came out of his room to wash his hands, when he observed smoke issuing from deceased's room. It was dark at the time, and after a light had been brought, it was found that the deceased had been burnt to death, apparently from his clothes having caught fire. Verdict accordingly.

FORGERY OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—At the

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO Dr. WILSON.

On Thursday afternoon a special meeting of the members of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the library room of the Society to meet Dr. Wilson prior to his departure for Europe, and to present a farewell address to the Rev. Doctor. Never before, we believe, has such a large meeting of the members assembled. The following gentlemen were present:—

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. S. Vesey Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., *Patron*, in the Chair.
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., *Honorary President*.
The Hon'ble H. P. St. George Tucker, *President*.
Vice-Presidents—The Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Kt.; Dr. Bhau Dajee, Hon. Mem. R.A.S.; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.
Members:—The Right Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, D.D., Bishop of Bombay; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill; The Hon'ble A. H. Campbell; The Hon'ble A. F. Bellasis; Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee; Mr. W. Loudon; The Rev. D. Macpherson; Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M.; Mr. W. Wedderburn, B.A., C.S.; Mr. J. P. Hughlings, B.A.; Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee; Mr. Lestock Reid, C.S.; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Mr. Mannoolundas Davidas; Col. J. B. Dunsterville; Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Mr. R. A. Dallas, LL.D.; The Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy; Mr. Thomas Diver, M.D.; Mr. George Foggo; Mr. K. R. Cama; Mr. Venayekrao Jagannath Sankseria; Mr. Karsandas Mahadowdas, Mr. J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.; Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee; Prof. F. J. Candy, M.A.; Mr. Hurrichund Sudasheejee; Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker; Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady; Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee; Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruk; Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.; The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.; Mr. Henry Gamble; Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas; Mr. N. M. Wadia; Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee Sunjana; Mr. A. C. Gumpert; Lieut.-Col. J. T. Annesley; Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas; Mr. Shantaram Narayan; Mr. J. Connon, M.A.; Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee; Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B., R.E.; The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.; Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Kurraka; Mr. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.; Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama; Mr. Narayen Daji, G.G.M.C.; Mr. Narayen Vasudevjee; Mr. R. H. Baker; Mr. N. Fernandes; Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas; Mr. C. E. Chapman, B.C.S.; Mr. E. B. Carroll; Captain G. F. Henry; Mr. G. M. Stewart; Dr. I. B. Lyon; Mr. Dady Manockjee Limjee; Dr. F. G. Joynt; Mr. J. Westlake; Mr. T. B. Kirkham; Mr. P. F. Gomes, G.G.M.C.; Mr. Raghunath Narayan; Mr. Morarjee Goculdas; Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee; Mr. T. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.; Mr. Kahandas Muneckram; Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos; Mr. Babajee Cassinath; Mr. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay; Captain J. E. C. Pryce, F.R.G.S.; Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee; Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy; Dr. J. Lumsdaine; Mr. J. J. Mendonça, G.G.M.C.; Mr. M. R. Do Quadros; Mr. C. E. Fox, M.A.; Mr. J. Burgess, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; Mr. George Hooper; Ms. Pherozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, M.A.; Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Batherjee, G.G.M.C.; Mr. W. Abraham; Mr. F. W Doolittle, M.D.; Dr. Alexander Wright; Mr. Russel Aitken; Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengralee; Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, Cursetjee, B.A.; The Rev. J. J. S. Robertson; Rev. Dhanjibai Robertson; Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy; Mr. J. Jardine, C.S.; Colonel J. S. Gell; Mr. Tirmalrao Venkatesh; Mr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarker, M.A.; and Mr. James Taylor, Honorary Secretary.
Visitors.—Baron Von Ernsthausen, Member Bengal B.R.A. Society; Mr. L. Schwendler, Member Bengal B.R.A. Society; Dr. Knapp; Commander Robinson; The Rev. Dr. Jardine; Colonel Messoud Bey, Director of Public Works, Bazdad; Major Hughes; Mr. G. Manockjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; and Mr. Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

His Excellency the Governor, in opening the proceedings, said—Mr. Tucker and gentlemen,—I accept with pleasure the honourable and grateful duty of presiding over your meeting to-day, and I feel that I might well leave to others the task of addressing you on the subject which has brought you together. Indeed the duties of a Chairman are, strictly speaking, of so formal a character, that I might be content only to open the proceedings; but I should be wanting to my own feelings if I was not to ask your permission to say a few words—and I promise you they shall be very few—as to the object of our meeting. I may perhaps claim to do so as the chief office-bearer of your society, but still more, because I desire to take this public opportunity of expressing the warm respect and admiration I entertain for Dr. Wilson, and my sincere regret that even for a short time he is about to leave us. To-day, gentlemen, we have a special duty as members of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society to perform. The members of the University have already addressed Dr. Wilson in terms that show their appreciation of his services to the public and to themselves; they expressed their admiration for his unwearied labours in the cause of education in this country. They have testified to his eminence as a scholar and the value of his contributions to literature, at once so varied yet so profound, and, not least, they have recognized the services he has rendered to the University, first as a prominent member of the governing body, and more recently in his capacity as Vice Chancellor. (Applause.) Our duty is more limited to-day, for though we join with the University, and indeed with all who know him, in the warm feelings of respect thus evinced towards Dr. Wilson, our object principally is, while we express to him our great regret at his leaving us even for a time, specially to acknowledge the obligations we are under to him for his distinguished services to the Asiatic Society. It is difficult, indeed, to express the admiration we feel for, and what we owe to, Dr. Wilson. (Applause.) There have been many men who have distinguished themselves in particular fields of enquiry. There are men who have been remarkable as antiquarians; others have been proficient linguists; and others have made themselves acquainted with the geography and the physical formation of various countries; but as regards Dr. Wilson, his knowledge of everything connected with the subjects which are the special objects of this society, and with that field to which the exertions of this society are particularly directed, is almost universal. If you desire to be informed as to the almost barbarous and unknown tribes to be found in India, their wild customs and dress, their jungles; if you wish to know their origin, their habits, and their religion; in fact, whatever may be the particular enquiry you may desire to make regarding them, there is no man to whom you can apply with such a certainty of obtaining the knowledge you need as to Dr. Wilson, and he is sure to give you the fullest and most accurate information. (Applause.) If you seek an explanation of some ancient inscription, the history of some ancient monument, Dr. Wilson can at once satisfy you. And it is not only that his information is so universal, it is as profound as it is varied, and I would add that it is not only in the field of Oriental enquiry he is so remarkable, but he adds to these distinctions the highest reputation in other branches of literary acquirement. It was said of a great man, a learned and noble lord lately deceased, that if he had known a little law he would have had a smattering of everything—it is just the reverse in Dr. Wilson; it is the accuracy of his widely varied knowledge, which, added to his reputation as an Oriental scholar, has marked him out as one of the eminent men of our time. I may go further, and as one concerned in the government of this country, I must acknowledge another claim Dr. Wilson has to our gratitude. It is not only that Dr. Wilson's knowledge and labour have been so remarkable in a literary point of view, but they have had also from the beginning to the end been specially marked by their practical tendency. (Hear, hear.) Many have been the occasions—and there are others here connected with the Government who know of their own experience and who will bear me out in saying it—many have been the instances where the Government has been under the greatest obligations to Dr. Wilson for the practical suggestions which in many circumstances affecting the government of this country he has been able to give, and which, as regards our relations with this people in trying times, has been of the utmost value. Gentlemen, I have said my observations should be few, and I will only add one observation further. We are gratified to know that the absence of Dr. Wilson is only temporary, and that in a very short time, after the lapse of a very few months, he will be with us, among his friends, again. But there is also, as regards the time at which and the object for which Dr. Wilson leaves us, reason for congratulation. The present is a critical period in the history of the religious world. I believe that at no period have religious communities been so divided, not only the one from the other, but even a-mong themselves, as at this very moment. The entire fabric of religious communities here is shaken and riven. Intense divisions of opinion among men belonging to the same Church and creed, and we are told that the spread of knowledge tends to the weakening and ofte.n to the subversion of religious faith. I think it is a happy thing that at such a time the chief part on the government of a religious body will have shown in the most striking manner their earnestness in the assertion of what they believe to be true, who have been ready to sacrifice much and have sacrificed much for the assertion of that truth—I say I think it is a happy thing that the chief part in the government in such a body should at this time, when religious discussion leads too much to animosity and estrangement, be taken by one who we all know has been able to combine the fearless assertion of what he believed to be true with that conciliatory demeanour, and that tender feeling for the belief of others which has earned for Dr. Wilson the respect and love of those who have differed from him most,—(applause)—and whose esteem for him in that respect is best testified by the large number of our native fellow-citizens who attend here to-day. (Applause.) They recognize the fact that Dr. Wilson, while he has been an earnest missionary of his own belief, has been ever gentler, ever tender of the consciences of others, and has proved that the assertion of what he believes to be true is quite consistent with respect and charity to the belief of others. (Applause.) I have now to call on the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker to move the first resolution.

His Excellency resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker then said—

May it please your Excellency and Gentlemen,—For the second time in the annals of this society has a special meeting been assembled to make public recognition of the invaluable services which have been rendered to this institution and to those who are engaged in the search after Truth in all parts of the globe by the distinguished and venerable teacher who is now about once more to separate himself from us, happily only for a season, for the purpose of visiting his native land. It is now nearly forty years ago since Dr. Wilson first became a member of this Association, and so high was the estimate formed of his ability and learning at a very early period of his career, that five years later we find him elected to the office of President in succession to that erudite Orientalist, the late General Vans Kennedy. For seven years the learned Doctor occupied the chair of president, and the manner in which he discharged the duties incidental to his position gave such general satisfaction, that on his proceeding to Europe in 1843 for the restoration of his health, an address was voted to him by the society, and he was nominated by acclamation its honorary president,—a distinction which has yet only been conferred on two other persons besides himself,—one, the illustrious founder of the society, Sir James Mackintosh, and the other his immediate predecessor in the president's chair, General Vans Kennedy. As a large number of the members now present have had no opportunity of perusing the address which was then presented to him, and as the address itself does not appear in our journal, which had no existence as a separate publication at the time, I think I cannot do better than read this paper, which is signed by General Dickinson of the Engineers, Dr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. John Lloyd Phillips, Dr. Morehead, and Dr. Malcolmson,—all accomplished scholars and men whose opinions were most valuable, and who have expressed in better language than I can command, all that Dr. Wilson had done for the society up to that date.

To the Reverend John Wilson, D.D., M.R.A.S., President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Sir,—At a special meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, which was yesterday convened to consider the most suitable mode of testifying the high respect which it entertains for your character, and of its equally high sense of the valuable services rendered by you to the society during the seven years you have filled the office of President, it was unanimously resolved—" That a committee be appointed to draw up and present to you an address embodying the above resolution, and expressive of its deep sense of the loss which will be sustained, as regards many of the best interests of the society, by your departure from Bombay." To mark the high sense entertained by the society of your eminent exertions in the cause of Oriental learning and research, it was on the same occasion resolved "that you should be requested to accept the office of Honorary President of this Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society." It having devolved upon us to become the organ of this gratifying communication, we cannot but greatly regret our incompetency to the satisfactory performance of such a task, and the great inadequacy, both of time and means at our disposal, for entering on more than a brief enumeration of those contributions in the cause of Oriental literature for which the society is indebted to you; the earliest of which consist of a brief but most able and interesting review of the proceedings of the society since its institution in the year 1804 up to the end of the year 1835. Your other learned productions during the same year, consisting of "Refutation of Muhammadanism in Persian," "Observations on Dr. Gibson's Notes on the Inscriptions of the Cave Temples of Junar and Nasik," "An analysis of the late Sir A. Burnes' Statistical Papers on Cutch," and "Notes on the Figures and Inscriptions in an Unknown Character from Marab in Arabia, illustrative of their supposed connexion with the characters of the Phœnicians, and with the Ancient Alphabet of Greece." In the following year we find that the society is indebted to you for "Notes on Dr. Stevenson's Paper on the Worship of Vetal," for an account from personal observation of the "Falls of the Sharawati, near Gursapa in Canara;" also for fac-simile inscriptions on the Cave Temples at Carli, which, aided by Prinsep's Monumental Alphabet, it was reserved for your learned associate Dr. Stevenson and yourself to be the first decipherers. Since which period Oriental literature has been further enriched by your historical accounts of the Bene-Israel of Bombay, as presented at the annual meetings of the society of 1838 and 1839; by your First and Second Exposures of Hinduism; by your Statistical Accounts of the Brahmans of Bombay; by your interesting paper on the Waralis and Katadis of the Northern Concan, and by your numerous translations and commentaries of works connected with the religion of the Parsees, ending with your comprehensive and very learned work on the same subject, presented to the society at yesterday's meeting, and dedicated to the body of which you have so long been the chief ornament: upon the merits of all which contributions to the manuscript, philological, and statistical departments of literature and science we have the satisfaction of knowing that more competent judges than ourselves have highly pronounced. Many most able productions before the public which have emanated from your pen, in addition to those above enumerated, evincing an unexampled degree in which you have dedicated your stores of knowledge and varied attainments in furtherance of the professed objects in view by such an institution. Upon the occasion of your departure from this fruitful field of your indefatigable labours, hastened, as we lament to know it is, by that impairment of health, inseparable from the bodily exposure and mental application you have for so long a period without intermission undergone, it remains for us to notice that to your excellent and impartial judgment, to your great conversancy with the details of whatever subject has engaged discussion at the numerous meetings of the society which have had the benefit of your presence and to your conciliatory deportment while discharging the important, and oftentimes very delicate, functions of the chair, is mainly to be ascribed the continued welfare of this society, and that harmony which has so long subsisted among its members. With claims of such a nature to the admiration and lasting gratitude of the society, resting as they do, like those of an Erskine and Elphinstone, a Malcolm and a Kennedy, not so much on undisputed possession of high attainments, as upon the more legitimate grounds of their uniform application to the advancement of Oriental literature, it was a source of the highest gratification to us to witness the unanimity with which the proposition was received by so numerous a meeting, that a gentleman who had done so much to uphold the reputation of this branch of the Asiatic Society, should not be allowed to quit the chair without a tender of the homage so justly due to his great learning and acknowledged abilities, and without some special mark of the estimation in which the eminent service which he has rendered to the society and to Oriental literature are held; and although any satisfaction to yourself, arising from such a source, must fall far short of that purer gratification which you will never cease to experience from the sense which been has recently manifested by other large and influential bodies, both European and native, of this community, of the great benefits which have resulted from your exemplary exertions in the great cause of truth, general and moral enlightenment, we are willing to hope that you will not be indifferent to the value of those expressions of the society's esteem and respect, which we have been made the channel of so inadequately conveying to you. It only remains for us to solicit that you will permit the manuscripts of the Yacna and Vispard to be retained in this country, with the view of their being immediately lithographed, in the same manner as has been done with the Vendidad, at the expense of the society, with a view to their being placed in the principal libraries of India and Europe.

With every fervent wish for the early restoration of your health, we remain, dear and honoured sir, yours very faithfully and sincerely,

T. Dickinson, C. Morehead,
R. Hartley Kennedy, John G. Malcolmson.
John Lloyd Phillips,

Bombay, December 31st, 1842.

(Applause.) This address sufficiently indicates the high appreciation which had been formed of Dr. Wilson's labours during the first term of his residence in India, and the reputation which he had then acquired has been fully sustained by everything that has happened subsequently since his return after an absence of about four years; he has been the chief ornament and mainspring of the society, the real moving power which has animated and regulated all its most important proceedings; the reverend councillor of the several presidents, the universal referee in all matters of difficulty or which required research;—the guide, coadjutor, and friend of every member. There can be no question that since the formation of the society in 1804, no one has laboured so long and no one has accomplished so much for the well-being and reputation of the society, and no one has so well earned the right to be considered its representative here. In other parts of India and among the learned throughout Asia, America, and Europe, Dr. Wilson's name is inseparably connected with that of the society, and it is to him that the *savants* of the Eastern and Western hemispheres chiefly look for information with respect to Oriental literature or Indian antiquities, or with reference to any other subjects which come within the wide circle of his acquirements when they make application to the society; and it may be truly said that were it not for him and for a select few who are striving to follow at a humble distance in his footsteps, the name of the institution would be little known beyond the limits of the Presidency. It is not only by his literary contributions to the journal that Dr. Wilson has promoted the objects for which the society was founded, but in all the discussions which have taken place at this table, he has taken a leading and prominent part; and I am sure all who have had the privilege of hearing him will admit that the main interest of our meetings has been derived from the masterly descriptions and narrations, wise and weighty observations, and acute but friendly criticisms which have flowed naturally and without apparent effort from his lips, without fear of rivalry, and free from the slightest tinge of jealousy. All have been by him encouraged to labour and incited to excel in the same wide field of enquiry which has yielded such ample returns to all who have cultivated it with patience and assiduity, and to none more plenteously than to the master-workman, whose victories in the war that is ever raging between Science and Ignorance, we are now celebrating. (Applause.) I trust that his continued exhortation to the members of the society to be up and doing will not be without their effect, and that upon his return he may find an increased band of disciples who will have done something to show that they have not failed to profit by his instructions and example. But it is not only as the most accomplished member of this society that Dr. Wilson has earned a title to our respect and admiration. As a citizen, as a missionary, as the head of a family, as a teacher in the schools, in the lecture-room and in the pulpit, as an author and public writer, he has earned an amount of distinction which it is given to but few to attain, and it was no later than last year that at a general meeting of the most influential residents in Bombay, a subscription was raised for him, and an address presented to him in testimony of the universal esteem and affection which he was regarded by men of every colour, rank, and creed on this side of India. In this address an account was given of the larger works which have been published by Dr. Wilson, and as I cannot describe these books in language more concise and appropriate than was used in that address, I will venture to repeat it. "To specify in any detailed manner the fruits of your prolonged literary labours would far exceed the limits of this address, but we would briefly notice a few of those works that have given you a high place amongst the distinguished writers whose labours have illustrated the literature of the East. Your learned and comprehensive work on the religion of the Parsees, published on the eve of your journey to Europe in 1843, was recognized by the few scholars then competent to form an opinion as the most complete investigation into the sacred writings of the Parsees that had up to that time appeared. A distinguished Oriental scholar, whose learned labours have reflected honour on Bombay, Mr. William Erskine, urged you, in reference to this and other works, "to go on and enrich the world of letters, while you think chiefly of the religious world and religious benefit of the human race;" and Professor Westgaard, of Copenhagen, whose own valuable labours in this branch of Oriental research are so well known, thankfully recognized the value of the services you had rendered himself, which he said he valued the more from the prominent place you hold amongst Oriental philologists, and for your having signally contributed to the furtherance of acquaintance with the Zoroastrian lore. Your great work, the "Land of the Bible," was hailed on its appearance, more than twenty years ago, as being in itself a complete store-house of biblical research, and as abounding in materials illustrating the state of the Christian sects and churches of the East, of the Eastern Jews and Samaritans, of Mahomedanism, and the numerous questions connected with the ancient people and languages of Palestine, Syria, and other parts of the East. The President of the Royal Geographical Society, in directing the attention of the learned to what was new and important in the work specially pertaining to questions of geographical, topographical, and antiquarian research, remarked how much could be done in gleaning what was new in such countries as those you had travelled in by travellers who enjoyed not the one tithe of the advantage of understanding the language of the people, and of entering into the spirit of the manners of the East. Your "History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India," published under the auspices of the Government of Bombay, is a valuable record of the efforts of a long line of able and devoted public servants who, from General Walker in the time of the government of Jonathan Duncan, to Sir Robert Wallace in our own day, were engaged in the task of eradicating one of the saddest crimes against humanity that has fallen to the lot of any civilized Government to suppress. Your knowledge of the history and social state of the provinces and tribes where the practice prevailed, enabled you to select with discrimination, from a mass of materials, the salient facts in history of painful interest that might otherwise have been lost, and to produce a work which remains as a record of noble services rendered to humanity by the British Government of India." The mention of the last-named work reminds me that Dr. Wilson was the historian of the deeds of that honourable band of statesmen who on this side of India have done so much for the suppression of infanticide. This is a fact to be noted at a time when the Government of India are about to receive and extend the efforts which have been made to eradicate this inhuman practise. To this, as to any other good cause, the good Doctor lent the aid of his pen and of his voice, and was a most potent auxiliary to the Governors and political officers who first attempted to deal with an evil of such formidable magnitude. It will be proper here to mention that Dr. Wilson has for some time been engaged in the preparation of a large treatise upon the history of caste among the Hindoos in India. The publication of this work is looked forward to eagerly by all who are interested in Oriental studies, and I have no doubt that the book, when it appears, will add to our stores of knowledge and will increase the fame of its learned author. It is not necessary that I should dwell upon all that has been done by Dr. Wilson in advancing the education of the people. There is certainly no one in Western India whose exertions in this particular department can compare with those of our excellent Honorary President. Only last evening a fitting acknowledgment was made by the Senate of the University of Bombay of the manner in which he had discharged his duty as Fellow, as Syndic, as Examiner, as Dean of the faculty of Arts, and as Vice-Chancellor of the University. When he was selected by your Excellency for the high office which I have last named, the appointment was cordially and universally approved both by Europeans and natives—(loud applause)—and I believe that there is and has been no other missionary in India, with the exception perhaps of Dr. Duff of Calcutta, whose elevation to such a position would have been received with that unanimous expression of satisfaction which we accorded to Dr. Wilson. (Applause.) The anticipations that were formed on his acceptance of office have been fully realized, and the manner in which he has exercised his high functions has demonstrated the wisdom of the choice that was made. Your Excellency has pointed out the remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of this eminent missionary to achieve the object dearest to his heart, namely, the conversion of the natives of India to his own creed, he has so managed to regulate his intercourse with men whose religious convictions have differed from his own as to avoid giving offence; and while never hesitating to proclaim what he believed to be the truth, or slackening his efforts to convince those whom he held to be in darkness, he has won the respect of the most bigoted of opponents, and inspired a feeling of personal affection in the breast of nearly every one with whom he has been thrown in contact. His sound judgment, his total freedom from prejudice, the catholicity of his views, the purity of his life and simplicity of his manners, as well as the real humility and true charity exhibited by him in all the relations of life, are the means by which he has effected many remarkable results. (Applause.) And there is another circumstance which has earned for Dr. Wilson the gratitude of our native fellow-subjects. I was reminded of it by an article which appeared last Sunday in a newspaper conducted by natives, and which is called *Native Opinion*. The article is a summary of the valuable and well-deserved benefits conferred by Dr. Wilson, and I think it expresses in an able and just manner the feeling of the educated portion of native society towards him. As it is not long, I will read the para to which I refer—

"But it is in times of political agitation and political troubles above all that the services of this eminent man have been found of great value. Indeed, at such times it is not to be wondered at that feelings of race antagonism should run high in the breasts of the governing classes and the governed. On these occasions it was that Dr. Wilson was found to be working the most wonders in the way of peace and tranquility. He threw the whole weight of his influence to soften the feelings of race animosities, and showed himself to be a true friend of the natives. In the days of the mutiny, when every native in our own Presidency was looked upon with suspicion, when native gentlemen of high rank, position, influence, and education, whose loyalty and good feeling towards the British Government could never for a moment be doubted, who had, in fact, everything to lose and nothing to gain, from a shock to British power in India,—when these men, we say, were indiscriminately confounded with the rebel sepoys of Bengal, Dr. Wilson it was who stepped forward to expose the folly, injustice, and impolicy of doing injustice to a large class of natives deserving the confidence of the British Government. At one of the large public meetings which was held in our Town Hall after the close of the mutiny, we remember Dr. Wilson to have stood forth and dwelt at considerable length on the loyalty of the educated natives of this Presidency. We cannot, at this distance of time, exactly recall the words which he uttered on the occasion, but the sentiment he put forth was something like the following. He said that he was prepared to go at dead of night into any gully or street in Bombay, even in most troubled times, without the least fear of being hurt or injured. He then went on to say it remains to be proved that the educated natives have either assisted in or sympathised with the deplorable rebellion which has occurred in the N. W. Provinces. They know as much of the power and resources of Britain and the advantages to be derived from its benign administration in India (exemplified by the great works of public utility now advancing throughout the country and by constant measures and deed of philanthropy), as makes them desire the continuance and prospering of that administration. It is not by limiting but by increasing the number of good whites in India that we shall secure the respect and confidence of its people. I have seen nothing in Bombay since the commencement of our troubles which should lead us to recede from our friendly intercommunication with the people or to pause in any of the general enterprizes in which we are now engaged. (Applause.) This was highly creditable to him, and was in keeping with the whole tenor of his character. Such sentiments uttered by a gentleman enjoying the confidence of both the communities went far to neutralize the aspersions on native character which a portion of the Anglo-Indian journals then took delight in casting." It will be seen from these remarks that in the troublous year 1857, Dr. Wilson was one of the select few who following the good examples set them by Lord Canning at Calcutta and Lord Elphinstone in Bombay, refused to include in one sweeping and indiscriminating condemnation the entire body of natives. At a time of unusual excitement, when circumstances which had been committed were calculated to shake the calmness of the best and bravest, our venerable friend did not forget the principles on which he had acted all his life, and did not hesitate to raise his voice in defence of those who, when men's minds were agitated, were likely to be misjudged, and were without adequate reason. Undoubtedly the good work then done was of a character not likely to escape the notice of intelligent observers among the natives, and I have been glad to see the proof afforded by this article that it has not passed from their remembrance. It would be difficult to overrate the value to the British Government in India of men of the stamp of Dr. Wilson. One such man brings a greater accession of strength to our rule than a regiment of soldiers. He cannot subdue the people by force, but he achieves a still greater conquest; for he conquers their hearts and affections. It would be well for India, if we many of like ability and character. (Applause.) And now I must conclude, although the subject on which I am speaking is almost exhaustless. I regret much that the task which has devolved upon me has not fallen into more competent hands, as I feel strongly my inability to do justice to the talents and conspicuous merits of the great and good man in honour of whom this meeting has been convened. I trust that those who follow me will fully supply all the omissions which I have made. Unfortunately there is no honour which the society can confer on Dr. Wilson higher than to which he has already attained; so that the resolution which I am about to move will amount to little more than a vote of thanks. As our acknowledgments will be sincere and heartfelt, I have no doubt that they will be appreciated by him to whom they are given. I am sure that you will all agree with me in expressing a hope that we may soon again have our honorary president among us, and that he will return to us invigorated by a change of climate, by home associations and by contact with some of the master-minds of Europe. (Applause.) I beg to propose that the society pass the following resolution:—

That in consequence of the approaching departure of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Honorary President, to Europe, the society desires for the second time to make public acknowledgment of the invaluable services which he has rendered to it as member, president, and honorary president, for a period which has now extended to more than forty years, and to express its grateful senseof the increased reputation which it has gained in consequence of his patient industry, profound and varied learning, and the many admirable qualities which with his exemplary life have secured for him the esteem and love of all who have been brought in contact with him." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bhau Dajee, in seconding the motion, observed that he had little to add to what was already said regarding Dr. Wilson's great erudition and virtues. Dr. Wilson has been not only a member of the society for the last forty years, but also its President and honoured Honorary President. He had been the most regular attendant, and on account of his great learning and versatility of genius, has been the director and soul of the society. He early set about studying Sanskrit, the classical language of India, and mastered several of the vernacular tongues, as the Marathi, Guzarati, and Hindustani, and had made himself acquainted with several other Oriental languages. In the course of his travels throughout this Presidency, and also in other parts of India, besides ably performing his sacred duties, he managed to find time to collect every variety of information regarding the country and its peoples and the various ancient remains which are scattered over this Presidency in particular. Dr. Wilson's collection of manuscripts, coins, copper-plate grants, inscriptions, geological and national history specimens, and curiosities of every kind was extensive and valuable. Dr. Wilson was one of the first to apply himself to the decipherment of the Germanic inscriptions, about the time of the brilliant and invaluable discoveries, made by Prinsep, who acknowledged the value of the copy made under the late Captain Lang's directions and placed by Dr. Wilson at his disposal. To the services which Dr. Wilson had rendered to the society up to 1843, when the address just read was presented to him, he had added vastly to his claims on the gratitude and admiration of the members of the society by labour extending over the last seventeen years characterized by the same restless energy, and the same punctuality and goodness. Dr. Wilson's memoir on the cave temples and monasteries and other ancient Buddhist, Brahmanical, and Jain remains of Western India, written in 1850, was still the best guide to them. He has along with James Fergusson kept the importance of a full delineation and description of them before the Government and the public. And if the history, literature, religion, and art of Ancient India had not yet been illustrated in the way it should be, it was not from a want of advocacy of learned Orientalists like Dr. Wilson, or of liberality on the part of the Government. Dr. Wilson had been the best popular exponent of the discoveries of eminent Orientalists in Europe, such as Burnouf, Lassen, and Westergaard, the latter being in constant communication with the last two. Every time they had heard from the lips of the learned Honorary President, a resumè, brief but interesting, of the progress of Oriental research. Dr. Wilson's work on the Parsee religion, the Lands of the Bible, and Suppression of Infanticide in Western India had been pronounced by able critics to be learned and exhaustive works of authority. No gentleman in Bombay had had the privilege of giving so many learned, instructive, and eloquent lectures touching almost every subject within the domains of science. His lecture on "India three thousand years ago," had been repeatedly quoted by writers on that dark age of India's history. His Excellency the Governor had well alluded to two of the most prominent characteristics of this learned and virtuous gentleman,—his versatility of genius, which enabled him to approach almost every subject with an ability and fulness which few making each the study of their lives could; the second characteristic was his intense and universal sympathy with all classes of this country, and which had made both the educated and the most bigotted orthodox look upon him as a friend and benefactor. He (Dr Bhau Dajee) had heard several orthodox pundits express their great regret at the approaching departure of so good and saintly a man. While regretting sincerely the loss to the society by Dr. Wilson's absence, it was a source of consolation to find that it would not be long, and that his presence in Europe would not be less beneficial to the interests of this country than to the highest good of this country. In conclusion, Mr. Bhau Dajee trusted that Dr. Wilson would be permitted by Providence to return to these shores with renewed health and vigour. (Applause.)

Mr. Tayler (the Society's Secretary) said that considering the position he held in connection with the society, he did not think it right that he should allow the occasion to pass without saying he felt to be true every word which had been said of Dr. Wilson. He looked forward with some apprehension and misgivings as to whether the society would acquit itself in the future as it had in the past, when they had Dr. Wilson to fall back upon in an emergency. A year ago they were visited by a distinguished Austrian gentleman, and a meeting of the members was convened at a minute's notice, when the Doctor ably discussed all the principal branches of Oriental research, and their visitor was highly pleased and satisfied. He would not occupy the time of the meeting by speaking of the Doctor's great literary services rendered in many ways, but one point had struck him, and as the speakers, he was, to a very important matter, and that was *The Oriental Christian Spectator*, which might not have been known to many present, but for thirty-five years Dr. Wilson carried it on month after month and year after year. It was a periodical which contained many valuable facts and information connected with religious and social progress, and the political questions of importance raised in India during thirty-five years. He was then had a complete set in the library, but he was sorry to say that copies were very scarce, as in them information upon certain points would alone be obtained. (Applause.)

Mr. Dhanjibhai Framji said—May it please your Excellency, Mr. President, and gentlemen,—The sentiments expressed by His Excellency and others, regarding the Rev. Dr. Wilson, are well deserved; yet at the same time I may be allowed to offer a few observations anent the particular branch of Oriental lore that the venerable gentleman made his special study,—I mean the Zend or the old Baactrian language of the Zoroastrians. Thirty years ago some of the learned Oriental scholars were of opinion that the Zend language was a fabricated one; but fortunately at that time there was an eminent scholar on this side of India who, after a careful investigation and research, expressed his conviction that the Zend was an authentic language; and it is Dr. Wilson to whom we are indebted for this authentic expression of opinion, which has been received and adopted by many of the learned Oriental scholars on the Continent. Since then great progress has been made in the study and development of the Zend philology, and it is now admitted on all hands that the Zend was a sister-language of the Sanskrit. Dr. Wilson's views were on the Parsee religion in some respects admirable, with the exception, however, of one or two matters, and the learned Doctor will pardon me for saying so. The work deserves the highest place in comparative philology, which indeed has already been acknowledged by European orientalists. He has opened the doors for the successful prosecution of this ancient language of Persia, for which I, as a member of the Zoroastrian community, beg to offer my warmest thanks to him; and I also tender him my gratitude for the valuable services rendered by him in respect of this ancient language. Since my connection with Dr. Wilson for the last twenty-five years, I had many opportunities of seeking his assistance and advice, which he invariably and readily gave whenever I called upon him; and such advice always proved most valuable. His services, in a literary point of view, are not only confined to this society, but his sphere of usefulness extended to all matters educational, social, and political, all tending to promote the welfare and well-being of the natives of India, for which his name will be remembered as a household word in every part of this country. Again thanking him for his promoting the cause of Oriental learning,—especially directing his attention to the study of the Arian, Semetic, and Turanian languages,—I wish him every success, welfare, and happiness. (Applause.)

Dr. J. N. Mendonça said—May it please your Excellency and gentlemen,—So high is the privilege of being permitted to take part in doing honour to one so great and so good as Dr. Wilson, our revered Honorary President, that even at the risk of being considered too presumptuous, I cannot remain a silent spectator of the interesting proceedings which engage our attention to-day. To do honour to Dr. Wilson is really to honour ourselves, and we ought certainly to be very glad that we have been allowed the chance of doing it. Outside the circle of this institution, and long ere this, the influence of the philanthropic and philosophic labours of Dr. Wilson have been so widely and so deeply felt, that nothing can exceed the genuineness and universality of the sentiments of respect and veneration with which his name is cherished by every section of the population throughout the length and breadth of this land. (Applause.) Indeed, gentlemen, forty years' residence in India has united and identified him with its people by such strong bonds of mutual sympathy, that amid all the demonstrations of affection and gratitude which have been so cordially offered to him on every side, and which we propose to offer him to-day, there is one deep and general feeling of regret that Dr. Wilson should leave us even for a time. Deeply as the departure of Dr. Wilson will be felt on every side, the loss which thereby this society is about to suffer and the duty we owe to him on such an occasion, are matters which could not be passed over in silence. Of the part which during his long connexion with this society Dr. Wilson has always taken in every department of the great work in which it is engaged, I am utterly incompetent to speak; it is not to me to say, that of all the institutions with which he has been connected, of all the various scientific and social organizations in the midst of which he has laboured, this society appears to have been his special favourite, and the services he has rendered to it are known to be so valuable and so numerous, that although we may acknowledge the obligation, we can never re-pay it,—and while, gentlemen, we have met here to-day to acknowledge this obligation, I have been impelled by a strong sense of duty in behalf of the Portuguese members of this society to unite my humble voice in the tribute of love, respect, and gratitude which is due to him to-day, for I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without publicly acknowledging that in Dr. Wilson the Portuguese community of Bombay always had a sincere friend and well-wisher, (applause) —of which fact I need only mention one out of many proofs which I might adduce, namely, that out of eleven Portuguese members whose names are at present on the rolls of this society, more than half were proposed for election by Dr. Wilson alone, thus showing the warm interest which he always felt in the progress and welfare of our community, and I may assure Dr. Wilson that the fervent prayers of that community will always follow him wherever he may be. Beyond this I need not speak. I may, however, remark in conclusion that though the departure of Dr. Wilson will produce amongst us a vacuum which cannot be easily filled, though we shall long miss him in these towns as every-where else, yet his name and his deeds shall live immortal in the history of this society, as they will also live in the history of the Western Presidency, and indeed in the history of India. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Wedderburn said—I have some hesitation in addressing the meeting on the present matter, for I feel that any opinion I can express will have but little value in such an established fact as to what the society owes to Dr. Wilson, but it has been suggested to me that one of the younger members of this society should express his esteem and regard and appreciation of the value of Dr. Wilson. I understand that I have in a certain way an hereditary right to speak on the subject, for I am told that forty years ago my father proposed him a member—(applause)—and five years later he seconded Mr. Farish's proposition to make him president of the society, so that I hope I may be excused addressing the meeting. It is said of the young men of the present day that they respect nobody, and wish to overturn existing institutions, but I think I may say on their behalf that they respect Dr. Wilson and recognize in him an institution in Bombay. (Applause.)

Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate of Police—May it please your Excellency, before this resolution is put and carried, which I am sure it will be with a hearty unanimity, I take the liberty

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with an established custom, have presented to their members an outline of the various questions which have had their attention during the last twelve months. Many of these are of but transient interest; and from the remainder we quote the following:—

"MERCANTILE REPRESENTATION IN THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—The removal of all obstacles to the successful development of the resources of India has at times been a subject of anxious solicitude to this chamber. It has been its aim to impress on successive governments the importance of giving every assistance for the supply of means of internal communication in India, and the improvement in the cultivation of its soil; and to afford facilities for our commerce, which would concur in so important a degree to effect a beneficial influence on the well-being of both countries. But whilst the council, as at present constituted, consists all but exclusively of members of the legal profession, or of the military and civil services, commercial interests are in effect unrepresented and practically subordinate. It will be remembered that a joint-committee, consisting of members of the Chamber and the Cotton Supply and Cotton Spinners' Associations, had been appointed to press on the attention of government the claims of commerce to more adequate representation, and that for this purpose the council should include gentlemen who have practical acquaintance with trade and the commerce of the two countries. In pursuance of this object a deputation from the committee proceeded to London, and had interviews by appointment with the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Stanley, and the Right Hon'ble John Bright. The deputation, subsequently, at an interview with his Grace the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, presented him with a memorial, praying that on the earliest occurrence of vacancies in the Indian Council they may be filled up by the selection of gentlemen having practical acquaintance with commercial and industrial interests. The Secretary for India, in reply, stated that the views of the deputation were quite in accordance with the intention of parliament in the organisation of the council, and that the government had full power to select members who were eminent in their association with commercial interests. The deputation was enabled to report that at each of their interviews their mission had the most favourable reception; and confidently expect that in due season an influence will be exerted to constitute the Council of India on a basis more consistent with a proper representation of commercial interests.

"MUTUAL ALLOWANCES ON COTTON TO ARRIVE.—In a letter addressed to the Chamber by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, it was sought to establish a system of 'mutual allowances' between buyer and seller on cotton sold 'to arrive.' The arrangement as explained in copy of letter enclosed, and which had been addressed by that Chamber to the Cotton Brokers' Association, Liverpool, required that on sales effected on the basis of 'fair,' if found on arrival to be ½d. per lb. better than the classification, the difference should be allowed to the seller, and if ½d. per lb. worse than 'fair,' the buyer should then pay so much less for it. This system, it was alleged, would have a wholesome influence in putting a stop to the petty adulterations affecting the Indian cotton trade, and while it was fair to all interests concerned, would tend greatly to encourage the export of a superior class of cotton. The resolution which follows was forwarded to the Bombay Chamber:—'That the system of buying and selling cotton "to arrive" has treated and fostered a course of reckless speculation—unduly raised and depressed the raw material to the serious injury of the fair-trading merchants, manufacturers, and of the workpeople, and opened out a means of engaging in extensive pecuniary transactions to men without capital; and therefore, this chamber strongly deprecates the increase of facilities for the continued carrying on of such a system. In the letter accompanying the resolution it was stated that the directors were anxious to give every assistance in establishing any legitimate arrangement that will secure reliability as to quality of cotton, but that the system of 'mutual allowance' proposed could have no material effect in that direction, but, on the other hand, would relieve the exporter from the obligation incumbent upon him of careful sampling before shipment. The objection to the practice as now conducted is, that it constitutes the principal means whereby a combined and permanent body of speculators is kept in the cotton markets of this country, who, having little or no capital, are yet enabled to engage in enormous transactions precisely after the manner of professional speculators of the Share and Stock Exchanges. The various devices which have been brought into operation under this system, for the purpose of raising or depressing the market, have had a most baneful effect on the cotton industry of this district, and renders futile all reasonable calculations as to price upon probable supply and demand. The Bombay Chamber, in reply, stated that the morality of the custom of buying and selling cotton 'to arrive' they did not feel called upon to discuss; that the custom had been long established in the cotton trade, and also in connection with other trades in most leading articles of foreign produce, and was not likely to be altered by any adverse resolutions that may be passed upon it: that the proposal made in connection with the custom seemed to the committee reasonable in itself and likely to have a beneficial influence in reference to the quality of cotton exported from Bombay; and that the committee could only express regret that it should have failed to meet the approval of the Manchester Chamber.

"COLONIAL TARIFFS.—Your directors, by memorial addressed to Earl Granville, Colonial Secretary, desired that representations should be made to the various colonial governments urging a reduction of their highly productive duties imposed upon articles of British manufacture; that such duties are directly opposed to the policy of the home government, and that the injustice of their policy is the more apparent when it is considered that the people of Great Britain and Ireland tax themselves for the support of the Imperial army and navy, of which the colonies enjoy their full share of benefit, without contributing anything to the support of it. To this memorial, the Colonial Secretary stated that her Majesty's government were fully alive to the advantage which would accrue to the commerce of this country by a reduction of customs duties, and that the colonial governments cannot be unaware of the views entertained by the government and people of this country on this subject; and as indicating those views, copies of the present correspondence with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce would be sent to the government of Canada, the colony to which the memorialists made special reference. That with reference to the last sentence of the memorial, her lordship entirely concurred in the principle that troops for colonial, apart from Imperial purposes, should not be paid for by the British taxpayer; that this principle was in fact in course of application to the colonies some of which defray the whole of the expense of the troops assigned to them, and others a considerable part of that expense.

"SHIPPING OF T-CLOTHS TO CHINA.—A letter, addressed to the Chamber by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, entered into the details of complaints which prevailed at Shanghai to the discredit of merchants of this district shipping goods to China. The special objections applied to the shipment of T-cloths, which it was stated the Chinese brokers 'declined to buy upon the faith of the 'musters,' they having of late made it a rule to inspect the bales of goods before taking delivery.' It was alleged that 'the samples purporting to represent the parcels of goods were frequently of a quality and colour much superior to the bulk of the shipments.' The result of a careful inquiry, which was instituted to ascertain from the principal merchants here as to the ground of this imputation, was an unqualified denial of the charge as applying to themselves, nor had they any faith in the statement that such a practice prevailed in the trade. In reply, your directors felt themselves justified in repudiating the imputation, so far as all respectable houses in Manchester were concerned, and expressed their regret that such a sweeping charge had been made without the names of the parties who, it is alleged, are implicated, being given to the directors.

"TRADE WITH CHINA, AND THE TREATY OF TIEN-TSIN.—At the last quarterly meeting of the Chamber, Mr. Canny, French consul from China, addressed the members on the trade with China, the hindrance to its extension through the interference of Chinese officials, and the imposition of high dues in violation of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. The thanks of the Chamber were given to Mr. Canny for the trouble he had taken in communicating his experience of the existing conditions of our trade with China. The intelligence has but recently reached this country that Sir Rutherford Alcock had completed negociations for a new convention supplementary to the treaty with China. At a special meeting of the board convened to consider what steps should be taken if, as it was apprehended, the convention would have a prejudicial effect on our trade with China, it was resolved—'That in the opinion of this board it is undesirable that the treaty with China, as negociated by Sir R. Alcock, should be ratified until full opportunity is afforded for examining its provisions.' A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by the request that his lordship would send a copy of the convention, in order that merchants here engaged in the trade may inform themselves as to its provisions from an authentic source. A copy of the convention has since been received from the Foreign Office, and at the last meeting of your directors, it was resolved—'That in acknowledging to the Foreign Office receipt of the letter and copy of convention, it should be stated that the convention will have the immediate attention of the board, and this chamber meanwhile hopes that the Foreign Office will withhold its confirmation until sufficient time has been allowed for its considerations, or till Sir R. Alcock reaches England, and has had the opportunity of explaining several provisions of leading importance.'

"SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE TARIFFS.—A disposition it was believed had been exhibited by the governments of Spain and Portugal to modify their highly restrictive tariffs, and your directors, by memorial addressed to the Foreign Secretary, urged that the present was a favourable opportunity for a renewal of negociations with those governments, which stood alone amongst other European nations in retaining unchanged a high and prohibitory scale of duties."

A WONDERFUL CALCULATOR.

JOHN ALEXANDER, post-runner between Nairn and Cawdor, has proved himself to be one of the most astonishing mental calculators perhaps in the kingdom As a specimen of his powers he gave the correct answers to the five following questions in less than a minute, in presence of Mr. William Raitt, Free Church Institution, Nairn, the other day:—"Two chests tea, each 80lb., at 2s. 6½d.; twelve bars brown soap, each 3½lb., at 4½d.; seventeen bars white soap, each 4lb., at 5½d.; three bags sago, each 27lb., at 4½d.; and seven bags barley, each 191b. at 1¼d." He answered the following question correctly without noting down a single figure and that, too, in a few seconds:—"Find the amount of £500 from March 1 to January 9, both days inclusive, at 4½ per cent.? Answer—£519 19s. 1½d.—66-73." He was asked by Mr. Raitt how many letters there would be in a year's file of a daily newspaper of eight pages, each seven columns, each 190 lines, each forty-two letters? The answer, 139,873,440 was given in a few seconds.—*Elgin Courant.*

LONDON GAZETTE,

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 26.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the place of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland to Adam Gifford, Esq., advocate, in the room of George Dundas, Esq., deceased.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, nominating the Ven. Edward Parry, M.A., Archdeacon of Canterbury, to be Bishop Suffragan of the See of Dover.

JANUARY 1.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date this day, to grant unto George Edward Adams, Esq., Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, the office of Lancaster Herald, vacant by the promotion of Sir Albert William Woods, Knt., to the office of Garter Principal King of Arms.

JANUARY 27.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date this day, to grant unto William Henry Weldon, gentleman, the office of Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of George Edward Adams, Esq., to the office of Lancaster Herald.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING MATCH.

THIS match came off at the Agricultural Hall on Thursday and Friday evening, Jan. 27 and 28, and was attended by a vast concourse of persons. The thick fog that had pervaded the metropolis during the first day had penetrated the building, and those spectators who were any distance away from the competitors must have had a very poor chance of judging of the merits of the performers. At Christmas the six French *lutteurs*, or wrestlers, were introduced by Mr. Holland, and they having shown much skill in their own peculiar mode of wrestling, the gauntlet was thrown down to our English wrestlers, and this contest was the result, a match having been made to wrestle two falls each in the French and English styles; and should both win in their own they were to toss for the final style in which the contests should be decided. The competitors were M. Bonnet le Bœuf, of Gascoigne, a grey-haired, thick-set, muscular man of 45 years of age, who stands 5ft. 11¼in., and weighs 16st. 11½lb.; and M. Dubois (*fils*), of Paris, 26 years old, of gigantic proportions, weighing 19st. 2½lb., and just under 6ft. in height, who did battle for "La Belle France;" while R. Wright, the well-known wrestler of Westmorland county, and W. Jameson, of Penrith, Cumberland, represented Old England. The latter made his first appearance in the London arena in 1861, when he won the all-weights prize, his present colleague securing third position. Since that time they have alternately achieved the highest honours in connection with this vigorous and manly pastime, and may be fairly considered the first exponents of the art of the present day. Wright is 34 years of age, stands about 5ft. 9¼in., and weighs 14st.; while Jameson, who is 6ft. 0¼in. in height, and draws 16st. 5lb., is not quite so active as Wright, but he has distinguished himself greatly at pole jumping for a man of his proportions. On Thursday evening the wrestling part of the programme commenced about nine o'clock, and two French wrestlers were brought into the ring to show the company their style, Graham and Beeby exhibiting the north country method. The officials were then introduced. Mr. R. Margetson, a noted wrestler in his day, and who has been the means of keeping up the position of the science to its present high standard, was umpire for his countrymen; and Major Wills officiated in a similar capacity for the Frenchmen, Mr. Schweizer, the director of Gymnastics at the German Gymnastic Society, fulfilling the onerous duties of referee; and as he is thoroughly acquainted with the styles of wrestling of almost every nation, he was undoubtedly qualified for the office.

In order to make it clear to our readers we subjoin the rules by which the wrestlers were guided in each style:—

RULES OF THE ENGLISH OR CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND STYLE OF WRESTLING.

On taking hold the wrestlers stand up chest to chest, each placing his chin on his opponent's right shoulder, and grasping him round the body, each placing his left arm above the right of his antagonist.

When both men have got hold, and are fairly on their guard, the play commences, and, with the exception of kicking, are allowed to use every legitimate means to throw each other; but if either party breaks his hold, that is, leaves locks, though not on the ground, and the other still retains his hold, the one so leaving loses shall be the loser; and if either man touches the ground with one knee only, or any other part of his body, though he may still retain his hold, he shall not be allowed to recover himself, but shall be the loser.

If the men fall side by side, or otherwise, so that the umpires cannot decide which was first on the ground, it is to be considered as a fall, technically termed "*a dog fall*," and shall be wrestled over again; but if both fall to the ground the man who is first down, or who falls under the other, shall be the loser.

RULES OF THE FRENCH WRESTLING.

1. The wrestlers are only allowed to take hold from the head and not lower than the waist.

2. Taking hold of legs is strictly forbidden.

3. The wrestling is with open hands, and the wrestlers are not allowed to strike, to scratch, or to clasp hands. (Clasping hands, forbidden in Rule 3, means that the wrestlers shall not clasp one of their own hands within the other, nor interlace their fingers, but they are allowed to grasp their own wrist to tighten their hold round their opponent's body or otherwise).

4. The wrestlers must have their hair cut short, also their finger nails, and they must wrestle either barefooted or with socks.

5. If one of the wrestlers fall on his knee, shoulder, or side, they have to start again.

6. If the wrestlers roll over each other, the one whose shoulders shall touch the carpet first is deemed conquered.

7. To be conquered it is necessary that both shoulders of the fallen shall touch the ground *at the same time*, so as to be fairly seen by the public.

Special attention is called to Rule 7, as on that chiefly depends the interest of the contest.

Previous to the actual contest two others of the French *troupe* of *lutteurs*, M. Dubois, jun, and M. F. Le Marle, gave an illustration of the French style, showing all the different points likely to be exhibited by their *confrères* in the match. These men were followed by J. Beeby and J. Graham of Carlisle, who contested the best of three back falls, in the Cumberland and Westmorland style, and we may assert, without contradiction, that it would be difficult to select two more scientific exponents of their art. Graham gained the first fall by the hitch; Beeby next floored his opponent by the inside click, and the third fall was obtained by Graham, who overturned his antagonist by a cleverly-executed cross buttock. All eyes were now turned to the platform, and a cheer arose as Wright and Lebœuf, shook hands for the first fall, which was to be decided in the Cumberland and Westmorland style, owing to the Englishmen having won the toss; 7min. 45sec. were occupied in getting a fair hold, Wright in a few seconds more caught the Frenchman by the inside click, and the latter went down on his left knee, the first fall being thus decided in favour of the English. Jameson and M. Dubois next made their appearance, and were likewise greeted with cheers. They played for two minutes before getting hold, and in less than ten seconds Dubois loosed his grip. The English flag was again hoisted, the natives of the Border counties being in ecstacies. Wright and LeBœuf again ascended the platform to contest the first fall in the French style. A most exciting struggle ensued for 30 seconds, when Wright caught his antagonist under the left thigh, and the Frenchman left the platform protesting loudly. It will be seen, on reference to the French rules, that, although taking hold of legs is strictly forbidden, this did not disqualify a competitor. The referee, on being appealed to, decided it no throw. Play was resumed, and in 20 seconds LeBœuf threw Wright with the side swing from the hip, and Wright fell on the left shoulder. In a few seconds the Frenchman had rolled his opponent on both shoulders, and Lebœuf was credited with the first fall in the French style. Jameson and Dubois now came on for the last fall of the evening. After some ineffectual attempts to get hold they closed, and a severe struggle took place. Dubois turned his back to his opponent and tried to throw him over his head, a manœuvre in which he partially succeeded. Jameson might have escaped if he had loosed his hold, but not being *au fait* at the French style, kept his grip, and Dubois rolled him over his left side, and held both his shoulders. Each had now gained two falls, and were therefore equal, the joy of the Frenchmen being unbounded. This concluded the contest for the first night, and one.

FRIDAY.—There was, if possible, a greater attendance than on the previous day. Proceedings commenced with the whole of the *lutteurs*, both French and English, coming on the platform. They all retired, and a similar illustrative performance to that on the previous evening was gone through by the same athletes. At 25 minutes to 10 Wright and Lebœuf recommenced the contest, and played for 2min. 45sec., when they retired for a rest. They were then 55 seconds getting hold, and in a few seconds after Wright threw his opponent heavily by the left leg strike. Jameson and Dubois then mounted the stage, and were 15 seconds getting the grip, and in less than eight seconds Jameson gave his man a fair fall by the back throw and heel. The French were now wound by Wright and Lebœuf; they struggled for 1min. 20sec., when they broke loose. For 45sec. more they strove to get a good grip, and just as they were succeeding the French *lutteurs* rushed in a body towards the ring, Lebœuf being obliged to quit his hold and order chaos to get back. Another spirited bout occupied 46sec, and Lebœuf having by some means scratched his hand retired to have it bound up. One minute and three-quarters after they resumed the encounter Lebœuf put Wright on his back by a half-buttock. Jameson and Dubois came now to contest the fourth fall. They occupied 15secs. in endeavouring to get hold but in vain. After a brief rest they re-commenced hostilities, and in 1min. 8sec. Jameson, whilst trying to cross-buttock his antagonist, was caught round the waist and thrown cleverly. It was now trick and toe. Messrs. Holland and Jameson, therefore, in accordance with the articles, tossed for the choice of style. Mr. H. won, and of course chose the French style.

FINAL FALL.—This was contested by Dubois and Wright. They were 50 seconds getting hold, and during a short struggle both fell on their knees. In exactly 2min. 25sec. afterwards Dubois threw Wright by a clean cross-buttock over the left leg. The French were, therefore, victorious over our best northern wrestlers, to the surprise of most of the spectators.—*Bell's Life.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any have established a more widely spread one than Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Jan. 29.)

THE *Times* states that the United States has purchased the Bay of Samana, in St. Domingo, one of the finest harbours in the world, for £30,000, and has agreed to purchase the whole territory of the Dominican Republic—29,000 square miles, the *Times* says, but there is a serious question of boundary with Hayti—for £300,000. The treaty has not yet been signed, as President Grant is not sure that the Senate will ratify it by the two-thirds vote necessary to the acquisition of new territory, and we would advise any of our readers who may be attracted by St. Domingo bonds to be very cautious indeed. We doubt if the Senate will ratify the treaty, which will infallibly result in the annexation of the whole island, and the addition of nearly a million of coloured persons to the Union, a number which under a *régime* of order would speedily be increased. The disorder in the Western half of the island seems to increase, and the last President, Salnave, a man of considerable ability, has been shot by order of a military tribunal.

M. Rochefort has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a small fine. The Government asked for a light sentence—a stupid thing to do, as putting the want of independence in the judges in a strong light—and a light sentence was given; a press offender being considered a first-class misdemeanant is allowed to see friends, left undisturbed in his room in Ste. Pélagie, and even permitted to go out to dinner on parole. It is, moreover, believed that on the passing of the Bill relegating all offences against the press law to a jury, a general amnesty will be issued which will include M. Rochefort. At present he has not been even arrested, but attends the Chamber daily. The Government is loudly accused of weakness, but M. Rochefort is receiving just the treatment he received before he became a power, and probably with the same motive, a hope that he will pass and execute on himself a sentence of banishment.

Mr. A. H. Louis, some ten years ago one of the proprietors, and eleven years ago one of the editors, of this journal,—not, even then, we believe, the senior editor and proprietor,—has been doing a silly thing in the United States. He had an interview with the President to assure him of his (Mr. Louis's) conviction, after a profound course of study and observation of the various Anglo-Saxon colonies and the two Anglo-Saxon nations, that the United States alone must assume the primacy of an Anglo-Saxon Confederation in which England in her decrepitude will probably become a subordinate member. We should have nothing to say to this remarkable freak of Mr. Louis's, had he not put himself expressly forward as ex-editor of the *Spectator*, and managed in that way to couple the authority of this journal with his dream. The *New York Times* in America and the *Echo* in England have been generously forward to exonerate the *Spectator* in our hands, in which it has now continued for more than nine years, from any sort of complicity in this wild travel view, a view which the *Standard*, in its entertaining article of Friday,—no paper is more entertaining than the *Standard* when it can drop its acrid tone, and feel the public sense heartily with it instead of against it,—chaffed with great humour, not forgetting, however, to make as much as it fairly could of the ex-editorship. The annuating point remains, that Mr. Louis's new conviction is not only the conviction of an ex-editor of this journal, but also the ex-conviction of that ex-editor. During the short interregnum of three years or so between Mr. Rintoul's retirement and the purchase of the paper by the present proprietors, the view was, if any, rather more Gumptious in its British imperialism than the *Standard* itself. The authority which Mr. Louis's view derives from his former connection with the *Spectator*, is precisely the kind of authority, and no other, which Dr. Manning's Ultramontanism derives from his former connection with the Anglican Church.*

Lord Wharncliffe writes to the *Times* to describe the precautions taken by the magistrate to prevent further rioting at Thorncliffe, the seat of Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co.'s mining works, now a scene almost of civil war. On the evening of Friday, the 21st, the day of an attack on the works, in which the houses of the non-unionists were wrecked and their clothing destroyed, he sent fifty men of the 33rd, and two officers to the spot, and on the 24th fifty more, now lodged in the Workman's Hall, Chapelton. The long street of two miles is therefore effectually protected, and the non-unionists so far safe, but Lord Wharncliffe cannot even imagine how long the troops will have to remain. The difficulty now is, we imagine, that all Trades-unionists hold there is no place for them, and Messrs. Newton cannot desert the new men who have risked so much. The whole affair is one more argument for those Courts of Conciliation which alone can prevent workmen from thinking every reduction of wages an unnecessary attack upon their comfort. This is, we believe, their real effect, that men and masters alike are heard by impartial counsel, so as to come to understand one another.

It is very difficult to make out what the numbers for the dogma of Infallibility and against it are supposed to be. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* correspondent in Rome said on Thursday that 1400 signatures had been given to the Infallibilist petition, which we mentioned last week; that a Spanish and a Neapolitan petition couched in stronger terms have obtained 100 more signatures, and that, with the Commissions and Cardinals, not less than 600 adherents are virtually certain, while it estimates the probable discontents as not likely to number more than 50 ultimately. On the other hand, the ultramontane organs seem much more cautious. The *Tablet* does not seem to count on more than 410 signatures for the infallibilists, and gives the opposition 140 signatures already. It seems certain that the Italian Bishops are getting a petition of their own, asking the Council to sanction the definition in the very words of St. Alfonso,—namely, that "although the Roman Pontiff may err as an individual ('peculiaris persona') or as a private doctor, and also is fallible on questions of mere fact which principally depend on the testimony of man, yet when he speaks as Pope defining *ex cathedra* as universal doctor *i.e.*, out of the supreme power of teaching the Church delivered to Peter, then, in deciding controversies of faith and morals, he is incapable of error" ("ab errore immunem"). This definition is surely much weaker than that of the 17th. If the Pope be not infallible in deciding questions of fact depending on the testimony of men,—he clearly cannot be infallible in deciding on the Assumption of the body of the Virgin Mary, or even on the saintship of saints.

The public feeling against what the *Pall Mall* calls the "onehorse system of legislation," *i. e.*, giving up the session almost exclusively to one great measure, has been very clearly declared. And nothing can be clearer than that there will be great dissatisfaction if the Houses of Parliament cannot manage a scheme of primary education, and the abolition of University tests, as well as the Land Tenures Bill. For the instant abolition of University tests there is a good Conservative reason. Last session the Conservatives might have had a merely permissive measure as regards the College tests, if the House of Lords would have let them. This year they cannot have that, but they may have the clerical fellowships let alone. If the measure waits till next year, it will almost certainly include a provision for secularizing a large proportion of the clerical fellowships, which are far too numerous. Would it not be wise in the Conservatives to accept reform as Mr. Disraeli educated them to do, rather than by delay to invite revolution?

The *Times'* Commissioner in Ireland has summed up the results of his observations in a scheme which that journal evidently believes will be found to resemble the Government one. He advises that Courts should be established in every country, which should call up all tenants-at-will, hear all landholders, ascertain the just rights of the tenant from custom or otherwise, and then award him a formal lease equivalent to those rights. Such leases would very often be of very long duration. Then he would give compensation for improvements, and abolish the presumption of law which makes the improvements the landlords'. Then he would order a new valuation of Ireland to guide the Courts as to "fair rent,"—how can there be such a thing if ownership is absolute?—and finally, he would accept Mr. Bright's scheme, let the State buy estates and sell them to the farmers by instalments. That is a sound plan enough, granted the premises, but Irishmen wish for more than sound plans, and it has, therefore, been decided at a conference of players and table-makers to put the "spot" an inch nearer to the top cushion, reduce the width of the pockets from 3½ in. to 3 in., to square the corners, and increase the diameter of the balls to 1/16 in. Would it not have been simpler and easier to alter the rules, and forbid more than one "spot stroke" in succession?

The Great Archbishop of Syra and Tenos was entertained by the Dean of Westminster at a dinner in the Jerusalem Chamber. Dean Stanley said grace in Greek, and also proposed his Grace's health in a very picturesquely geographical speech, reminding the company that Archbishop Lycurgus, in his rocky see of Syra, is a true episcopus or overlooker, overlooking "Tenos the faithful friend of Athens, in old days; Melos, alas! her doomed enemy; and most instructive and significant spot, to which no diocese in Europe can offer any parallel, he overlooks the sacred isle of Delos, the birthplace of Apollo, the god of the Muses, the oracle of Greece, the inspirer of Grecian literature." The Dean also reminded his guests that only one Greek Archbishop had ever before visited these shores, Theodore of Tarsus, the only Greek who ever sat on the throne of Canterbury, and who in the seventh century was, rather than Alfred, the founder of the learning of the English Church. "The Saxon Chronicle" said of him, "before Theodore the bishops were all Romans,—after him they were English." Archbishop Lycargus, though a Greek by birth, is a German by training, having studied at Leipsic, Berlin, and Halle. He had engrafted "on the stock of Augustine and Beda the learning of Tholuck and Winner." If so, he may well "overlook" Delos itself, and must have had some curious things to tell his diocese. We may all of us heartily join in Dean Stanley's unexpected modern Greek toast to the Christian Lycurgus,—which ran, being interpreted, "May your years be many!"

AFGHANISTAN.

GENERAL FERAMOORZ KHAN, Commander-in-chief in Afghanistan, has (says the *Friend of India*) been hastily called away from Cabul by a rumour that Abdul Rahman Khan has been tampering with the Balkh army. Feramoorz Khan accordingly left the capital in the second week of January, accompanied by a handful of sowars, with authority to dismiss all who have shown symptoms of insubordination and to enlist trustworthy troops. We believe the Ameer has assumed a very dignified tone in his remonstrances with the King of Bokhara regarding the frontier. A Bokhara envoy has already entered Afghan territory empowered to settle the border disputes. Abdul Rahman and the other malcontents were last heard of in the direction of Balkh, but without that countenance which Bokhara dare not extend to them, they are powerless for, mischief. There is more danger that the Ameer's resolution to cut the army two months' pay out of their yearly allowance, will give rise to dissatisfaction. But the Ameer is strong, stronger than ever, and rebellion will not flourish now-a-days in Afghanistan.

THE King of Bokhara (Afghanistan) has despatched an envoy direct to the Ameer Shere Ali with instructions to develope the late informal understanding, that the Oxus was to be the boundary of the two kingdoms into a formal treaty. It is not improbable also that the Bokhara envoy has been directed to settle with the Ameer the conduct to be reciprocally pursued by the two governments towards political refugees, such as Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan, Mahomed Ishauk Khan, and Meer Surrah Beg Khan.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

COLONEL CADELL, we hear, has been appointed to the command of the brigade of Horse Artillery at this station.—*Bangalore Herald.*

WE hope and are inclined to believe that after all the 1st battalion of Her Majesty's 17th Foot will come to Allahabad. The regiment was due at Bombay on the 16th instant—last Wednesday.—*Pioneer.*

MOONSHEE FAIZ BUKHSH, well known in connection with Pundit Munphool's explorations of Central Asia, has returned to Peshawur from his second journey in the regions beyond the Hindoo Koosh.

A EUROPEAN female, named Anne Hearne, has been reported to the Police to have been killed by her husband, a Serjeant Major in Fort William, by a blow or blows inflicted on her in a quarrel. An inquest will be held on the body.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 16.

IT is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. J. W. Anderson, District Superintendent of Police, Kheree. He was a young and promising officer, and his untimely death is much to be deplored. We believe he died of jungle fever.—*Lucknow Times*, Feb. 16.

DR. NORMAN MACLEOD is now publishing in "Good Words" a series of papers on "Days in North India" which are at least original, as the following curious paragraph will show:—"Benares is the finest city in *Doab*, higher or lower. It is on the frontier of the great governmental division called the North-West Provinces, which to the north, near Umballa, is bounded by the Punjab, and along its western frontier, south of Oude, by the Himalayas." It is a pity that there is not an illustrative map.—*Pioneer.*

WE (*Madras Mail*) understand that Mr. E. G. R. Fane, acting second member of the Board of Revenue, proceeds home immediately via China, Japan, San Francisco, the Pacific Railway, and New York. He will not, it is believed, return to India. Mr. Minchin, acting Chief Secretary, will, on the arrival of the Honourable J. D. Sim, take up the acting Collectorate of Tanjore for ten weeks, when, on Mr. Morris's return, he will take leave to Europe. Mr. Dalyell, acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, will be shortly appointed Collector of the Madras District, but will continue to act for Mr. Huddleston, until the latter's return in September, when Mr. Dalyell will go home on furlough. A temporary vacancy will be soon caused in the North Arcot District by Mr. Robinson the Collector, taking a short leave to Europe.

ABDUCTION OF A GIRL BY A CLERGYMAN IN AMERICA.—The *New York Times* of the 13th ult. gives an account of the abduction of a school girl by a clergyman of the Congregation at New York, and says that the following "Notice" was posted on the door of the Methodist church in Astoria:—"Reward—A reward of 500 dollars will be given to any person who will furnish information as to the whereabouts of the Rev. Horace Cooke, former Pastor of this church, and lately eloped with a sixteen year old lamb of the flock."

SCENE IN A SCOTCH KIRK.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, the Church of St. Mary's, Dumfries, witnessed a scene which, although musical, was not harmonious. Some time internal dissensions in the church body an unseemly contest took place between two rival sets of choristers, each trying to sing the other down. The contest went on for a considerable time, and until one of the parties was completely worsted. In the meantime several members of the congregation rose and left the church, and the minister seemed greatly distressed at the proceeding.

MR. CARLYLE AND A SCOTCH WORKING MAN.—Some time ago there was published at Greenock a volume of rustic sketches of the men and manners of the West of Scotland during the past forty years. It was written by a self-taught artist, Mr J. K Hunter, whose time for nearly half a century has been divided between the making of shoes and the painting of portraits and landscapes. A copy of the book was sent by its author to Mr. Carlyle, from whom the following estimate of its worth has been received:—"Many weeks ago I should have thanked you for the pleasant volume you were kind enough to send me. My excuse is, I have not health, am poor, and overwhelmed with many things, and have a growing aversion and inability to the act of writing. Your book is not a very serious one, but it is a swift and flowing, full of good humour throughout—of canny shrewdness, too, with a subdued vein of pathos in it. I could even fancy a suspicion of good cognac in a wholesome tumbler of new milk. I can say that it throws an authentic struggle of illumination of actual Scottish life in our generation, and pleasantly reminds me of what I now so well long ago, that the photograph of that bisskly, peaceable, contented, and independent shoemaker, awakens nothing but good will in me, and that I have known many thousands of books which cost far more trouble, and were less deserving of being written."

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Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

A drawing-room meeting was held on Thursday to ask for an enactment compelling Railways to run cheap workmen's trains in and out of London, and for once Mr. Bright was not opposed to action. He seemed inclined to grant the request, but wanted a concession from the other side, that no workman should claim more than £100 damages for an accident. He grew quite pathetic over the losses sustained by poor shareholders through the excessive compensation awarded by juries, and seemed to think companies would take all the care they could without such heavy fines. We doubt that, but supposing it true, is there not a further point, the just right of a man injured by a railway to the value of what he has lost?

A strange story was told before the Lord Mayor on Wednesday. W. G. Davies, twenty-two, a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Leaf, fell in love with a public woman named Ellen Grantham, and she lived with him as his wife. Finding that he could not maintain her, and dreading, he says, above all things that she should return to the streets, he purloined one by one sixty pieces of silk from his employers, but as he took each piece surcharged ordinary customers with their value, thinking, apparently, that to rob them was somehow a less offence than to rob a master,—perhaps because the customer had the option of refusing to buy. At last he broke off the connection, and then Ellen Grantham, whom he entirely exonerates from the theft, took the pawn tickets for the silk to the police. She was, nevertheless, sent for trial as an accomplice. It would appear probable that Davies really loved the girl, believed in her fully, and nursed her assiduously when sick; and it is curious that had he had the moral courage to marry her, her testimony against him could not have been received.

A Mr. Cook, a professional billiard-player, is said to have worked a revolution in the manufacture of billiard-tables. It is of no use to play with him, or anybody like him, for he can invariably pocket the red ball at the first stroke, and on one occasion did so 394 times in succession. Skill like that reduces billiards to a single stroke, and it has, therefore, been decided at a conference of players and table-makers to put the "spot" an inch nearer to the top cushion, reduce the width of the pockets from 3½ in. to 3 in., to square the corners, and increase the diameter of the balls to 1/16 in. Would it not have been simpler and easier to alter the rules, and forbid more than one "spot stroke" in succession?

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